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WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

RIGHT OF THE SENATE TO CHOOSE A PRESIDENT PRO TEM. IN PLACE OF MR. FERRY—SENTIMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting this morning, Messrs. Morton, Mitchell, Cameron of Wisconsin, and Wadleigh, Republicans, and Messrs. Cooper and Merrimon, Democrats, being present. The subject under discussion was the right of the Senate to elect a President *pro tem.* in place of Mr. Ferry. There was no definite action taken, but there was considerable interesting discussion and difference of opinion upon the various points presented. The drift of the arguments presented by the Republicans was favorable to a new election, and a strong precedent was cited in the case of Mr. Bright, of Indiana, who, in 1856, was President *pro tem.* and failed to appear, requesting Mr. Stewart by note to act in his place. Mr. Stewart called the Senate to order, whereupon his right to do so was questioned, and the Senate decided that Mr. Bright could not delegate the power to any one to preside, and that when he failed to appear there was a vacancy in the office, which must be filled by a new election before the business of the body could be proceeded with. The Democrats present took a different view, and the bent of their argument was that Mr. Ferry, having become Vice President by the death of Mr. Wilson, could not be disturbed, and this seems to be the general opinion among the Democratic Senators outside the committee. In point of fact, however, Mr. Ferry is not Vice President, nor Acting Vice President, as he has been called, but only President of the Senate *pro tempore*. It seems probable that a majority of the committee will decide in favor of the right of the Senate to go into a new election. A full meeting of the committee will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when there will be some action taken that will determine the tenor of the report to be made to the Senate on Friday. If a new election should be held, it is now doubtful whether Mr. Ferry could be elected, as there is a quiet feeling of considerable strength combining against him, which appears to have increased much in the last week.

CONGRESS IN WORKING CONDITION.

THEORY AND PRACTICE IN THE APPOINTMENT OF SOLDIERS IN THE HOUSE—OBJECT OF MR. MORRISON'S RESOLUTION—THE STANDING COMMITTEES TO INQUIRE INTO THE EXPENSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Democratic side of the House was considerably annoyed to-day by a resolution introduced by Cason of Indiana, declaring that in all public employment soldiers who fought to preserve the Union should be given preference, and that ample pensions should be provided for those who were wounded, and for the families of those who were killed. There was a disposition on the Democratic side to oppose the demand to suspend the rules to pass the resolution, but Randall and Holman stifled it by leading off in favor of the motion, which was agreed to b 142 to 9, and the resolution was adopted with only a few negative votes. The Democrats congratulated themselves upon thus disposing of Cason's resolution, and enjoyed the disappointment manifested by many Republicans upon the unanimity of the vote. Their comfortable state of feeling, however, was of short duration. When Illinois was called Mr. Fort obtained the floor and presented a resolution declaring the action of the House in adopting Mr. Cason's resolution to be so wise and just that it should be followed by the House officers in filling subordinate places, and instructing them to give Union soldiers preference over soldiers of the late Confederate Army. The effect of this declaration was to turn the position of the Democrats. Fort's demand for the previous question was attempted to be cut off by motions to refer and adjourn. The demand for the previous question was not seconded, and on motion of Fernando Wood the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Centennial, on a yea and nay vote. A little later Sam. Cox attempted to extricate his side from the awkward position into which they had been forced by a resolution declaring that those having the distribution of public patronage should regard the Jeffersonian test, "Is he honest? Is he capable?" And that recent events in the Federal Administration give peculiar emphasis to this Democratic sentiment. This was adopted. Whatever advantage was gained from Mr. Cason's resolution was with the Democrats, but the Republicans more than regained their losses through Fort's resolution, the cleverness of which was applauded even on the Democratic side.

Mr. Morrison's resolutions offered to-day in the House, instructing the various standing committees to inquire into the expenditures by the several departments of the Government, are intended to forestall the appointment of special committees to make roving and wild investigations. Mr. Morrison says his resolutions make no charges of maladministration against any department, and do not proceed on the theory that corruption exists. They are intended mainly to authorize proper inquiry to be made into the general management of public affairs, with the view to ascertaining whether the current expenditures can be reduced. The expenses of some of some of the departments were necessarily increased during the war, and there is a very general public feeling that the current expenses can be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the public service. Some of the estimates presented by the Secretary of the Treasury are based upon laws made for a state of war, and the desire is to obtain full and reliable information so that the House may determine, before making general appropriations, whether such laws can be repealed and the appropriations authorized by them discontinued. While this is the main purpose of the resolutions, Mr. Morrison says they are also intended to prevent the creation of special investigating committees upon vague charges. Under his resolutions every department or official really requiring investigation may be investigated by the appropriate standing committee. The resolutions will be acted upon by the Ways and Means Committee at their meeting on Friday. Should they be adopted by the House, all efforts to get up investigations during the session will be promptly referred to the appropriate standing committee. The main purposes of the resolutions are no doubt very lightly touched upon by Mr. Morrison. They will, if passed, enable the leaders to keep a tight rein upon all investigations, and the main question presented by them is, will investigating committees investigate?

The proposition by Mr. Goode to investigate all the navy-yards, in order to discover whether men were ever employed to vote the Republican ticket by pretended payments for work in which they were unskilled, was broadened in its scope to include all parties. This was very proper and necessary, since there are rumors that one of the leading Democratic members has managed in some manner to secure more political aid from the navy-yard in his city than any Republican member has been credited with. This investigation, like most others, will cut both ways if it cuts at all. Of course, Mr. Goode's special desire is to involve Mr. Platt, of Virginia, who contests his seat.

The Senate consumed only the morning hour to-day in the consideration of current business, and, after an executive session of a few moments, adjourned. The most important bills presented in this body were by Mr. Conkling and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, both in relation to the resumption of specie payments. Mr. Morrill, having faith that the Resumption act passed at the last session could not be repealed, introduced his bill to expedite the execution of the first act. He gave notice that he would to-morrow make an extended argument in favor of the provisions of his bill. Mr. Morton's resolution touching the State rights question were laid over at his request, to give his colleague, Mr. McDonald, an opportunity to introduce his counter-resolution; but it is extremely doubtful whether they will be presented, as a number of the most prominent Democrats are averse to prolonging the discussion, and hope by not doing much talking to create a feeling to beat Mr. Morton's proposition.

The announcement of the death of the Vice President will probably be made on Friday of next week. It had been decided that Thursday should be the day, but the change will be made because Thursday is the regular reception day of the families of Senators, and many of them would be glad to attend. Among those who will speak are Senators Boutwell, Dawes, Morrill of Vermont, Cragin, Anthony, Cameron, Morton, and Ingalls.

THE SEAL AND OTTER IN ALASKA.

REPORT OF LIEUT. MAYNARD, OF THE NAVY, ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE FUR SEAL COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The report of Lieut. Washburn Maynard, of the Navy, who was detailed to accompany Mr. Elliott to Alaska last year, was sent to the House to-day. Why it has never been made public before is hard to say, since there is not a line in it, so far as a hasty examination reveals, that any one need hesitate to publish. It is an interesting paper, quite long, but not lumbered with useless details, and very well written. In the narration of facts it does not appear to differ from Mr. Elliott's report, and it is pointed and direct in statement. He does not discover any appearance of fraudulent transactions by the Alaska Company, and indicates by his tone that the company is obeying the law and fulfilling the contract strictly, because its own interests are best served in that way. One hundred thousand seals are annually killed by the company and 12,000 by the natives for food, under the direction of the Government agent. After explaining the methods of killing he says: "The effect of destroying one hundred thousand each year upon the increase or decrease of the seal life on the islands cannot be discovered for six or seven years after the contract was made. The number is now entirely experimental, and while it is possible the number may be doubled which the company may annually kill, it would be a hazardous policy to try it at present." The company is very anxious to increase the number captured, and Mr. Elliott thought a gradual increase might be made, watching the result carefully from year to year. Lieut. Maynard's suggestion that due time be awaited to test the effect upon the reproduction of the number now killed will no doubt be accepted as wiser, for as seals and sea otter are the only valuable products of Alaska, any measure which might reduce the number annually taken would be like killing the goose that laid the golden egg. Lieut. Maynard treats of various other matters in his report, which includes a chapter on the sea otter, the skin of which animal is ten times as valuable as the seal. He reports, as do others, that this animal is rapidly disappearing by the indiscriminate slaughter of the female and young otter, the constant harassing by hunters, and the use of fire-arms in their capture, and he indicates that prompt measures must be taken or it will be too late to preserve the otter from extinction.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDERS—THE SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT TAX LEVIED BY THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Midshipman W. H. Nostrand is ordered to temporary duty on board the receiving-ship Independence, at the Navy-yard at Mare Island, and on the arrival of Rear Admiral Almy to report to him for duty in the North Pacific Station. Passed Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown is ordered to the Manhattan at Pensacola, Fla. Lieut. Commander D. C. Kells is detached from the Rio Brava and ordered to the command of the Mahopac at Pensacola, Fla. Naval Constructor Edward Hartt is detached from the Navy-yard at Philadelphia and ordered to special duty connected with the Centennial. Commander George H. Preble is detached from the command of the Navy-yard at League Island on Jan. 10, and Capt. Clark H. Wills is appointed to command instead.

The Pensacola arrived at Acapulco Dec. 13 last, from Mazatlan, officers and crew all well. It is expected that she will reach San Francisco in February.

By direction of the President, Lieut. Col. John P. Hatch, Fourth Cavalry, will report by letter for temporary duty, to the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service at St. Louis Barracks, Missouri. The leave of absence on a surgeon's certificate of disability granted to First Lieut. R. H. Crews, Fourth Cavalry, (Fort Sill, Indian Territory,) Oct. 29, 1875, is extended three months.

Judge Wylie, in the Equity Court, has decided that any portion of the special improvement taxes levied by the late District Government, in excess of the $4,000,000 loan is not legal.

A letter was received at the Treasury Department to-day from Albany, N. Y., stating that $88 62 conscience money had been sent to the Secretary of the Treasury by express. The money was duly received and placed to the credit of the conscience fund.

The Senate, in its brief executive session this afternoon, confirmed only one nomination, namely, Albert N. McCormick, to be Postmaster at Chariton, Iowa.

William L. Neyman was to-day appointed Storekeeper for the Sixth District of Kentucky, and Albert W. Lauter Gauger for the First District of Tennessee.

The Criminal Court to-day commenced the trial of R. B. Gill, Guy B. Thompson, Samuel T. Luckett, and Thomas J. Lasenby, who are charged with having on the 10th of December last conspired to defraud the United States of $696.

A NEW NEW-YORK CHARTER

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE MEASURE

COMPLETE REORGANIZATION OF THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT PROPOSED, AND CHANGES IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The long-expected and much-expected new charter for the City of New-York will be presented by Senator Bixby next week. Notice was given of it to-day. It completely reorganizes the existing Government, and changes all the departments. It is impossible to state at present what action will be taken upon it, but that it will be supported by the full Anti-Tammany strength, whatever that may amount, to, is beyond all doubt. The first section of the bill relates to the legislative power of the Municipal Government, and provides for the election of a Mayor, Controller, Board of Aldermen, and a Corporation Counsel, on the first Tuesday in April next, all the officers named to hold their positions for two years. There are to be three Aldermen in each Senatorial district, and each voter is to vote for two Aldermen. They are to act as Supervisors without extra compensation, and their salary is fixed at $2,000 per annum. The clerical force of the board is not to cost the city more than $12,000 a year. The bill fixes the salary of Mayor at $10,000 a year and the expenses of his clerical force at $15,000. The Bureau of Permits is taken from the Mayor's office and located in the Controller's Department. The salary of the latter officer is fixed at $10,000 a year, and that of his deputy at $5,000.

The second section of the Charter takes from the Department of Public Works the power to collect the Croton water tax, and places it with the Receiver of taxes, in the Controller's office. The Bureau of Water Register is abolished. The bill also abolishes the department of Taxes and Assessments, and makes it a bureau in the Finance Department, with a superintendent whose salary is fixed at $5,000. It limits the payment of the seven other heads of bureaus in the department named to $3,000 a year each. The section relating to the Law Department provides that the salary of the Corporation Counsel shall be fixed at $12,000 a year, and stipulates that the Corporation Attorney shall, in addition to his other duties, perform the duty of the attorney for the collection of personal taxes. His salary is fixed at $5,000. The salary of the Public Administrator is fixed at $3,000 a year, and both the officers named are required to pay over to the city all the fees and costs collected.

The bill provides further that the Police Department is to be headed by two Commissioners, to be appointed by a Board of Appointment to consist of the Mayor and three of the City Judges, one of these Commissioners to be designated, when appointed, as President, and the other as Treasurer of the Department. The salaries of the Commissioners are fixed at $3,000 a year each, and they are to be appointed within twenty days after the passage of the act. The section also provides that the Police force shall not be increased except by a concurrent vote of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and it terminates the employment of Police Surgeons and imposes their duties on the medical staff of the Health Department. It also empowers the Superintendent of Police to suspend any officer of the force pending action by the board.

The section relating to the Department of Public Works gives the control of that department to one Commissioner, whose salary is fixed at $6,000 a year. The eight bureaus of this department are reduced to four, the heads of each to receive salaries not to exceed $3,000 a year.

The Department of Public Charities and Correction is to consist of two Commissioners, at a salary of $5,000 a year each. They are to be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

The Fire Department is to consist of one Commissioner, with a salary of $2,000 a year. The bill abolishes the Building Department, and makes it a bureau in the Fire Department. The expenses of the bureau are limited to $40,000 a year.

The section regarding the Health Department provides that it shall consist of the President of the Board of Police, Health Officer of the Port, and one officer to be called Commissioner of Health. He is to be a competent physician, receive a salary of $5,000 a year, be appointed in the same way as the Police Commissioners, and be required to give daily attention to the department. The expenses of the department are limited to $100,000. The Board of Apportionment, however, is empowered to increase the sum in case of epidemics.

A further section of the charter provides, that the Department of Parks be in charge of one Commissioner to receive a salary of $5,000 a year, and to be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

The Department of Docks is placed under the supervision of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The bill contains a large number of very important general provisions. Among them is one against special contracts, another reducing the compensation of the Superintendent of the City Register to $3,000, and that of the Commissioners of Accounts to $2,000 a year. Another provides that no person shall be head, or chief of a department who shall not have been a resident of the State for at least five years before his appointment. Still another section stipulates that no leases shall be issued in behalf of corporations, or bonds issued except by concurrent vote of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and still another provides that when the expenses of any market belonging to the City exceed the income derived from it, that such market shall be sold and the proceeds devoted to the liquidation of the City debt.

THE LA PAGE TRIAL.

CONCORD, Jan. 5.—The Circuit Court convened at 8 A. M. and immediately adjourned till 7 A. M. to-morrow. The jury, in charge of the Sheriff, with counsel for the State and defense, and the prisoner, La Page, took carriages and visited the scene of the murder of Josie Langmaid. All points bearing on the case were thoroughly inspected. La Page at times showed interest in the proceedings, but betrayed no agitation or trepidation.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT NEW-ROCHELLE.

About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night an attempt was made, by a young man named Richard Hanna, to murder Mr. White, the proprietor of "Our House," at New-Rochelle. Hanna entered the saloon under the influence of liquor, and engaged in a quarrel with a colored man named Aaron Webb. White, advising him to go home, led him to the door and locked him out. Returning in ten minutes with a loaded double-barrel gun, Hanna demanded admittance. White advised Hanna to return home and make no disturbance, and again shut him out. Placing the muzzle of the gun to the door Hanna then discharged it. The ball passing through the door entered Mr. White's back, penetrating his lungs. White was immediately carried to his room and Dr. Van Coutlandt summoned. Chief of Police Devean took Hanna into custody and Coroner Purdy, of Port Chester, was given charge of the case.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

A DISPOSITION TO BREAK UP THE WHEELER COMPROMISE—LETTER FROM A RED RIVER PARISH MAN—THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—It has become known that some members of the Legislature in Louisiana are determined in their purpose, to attack the Wheeler compromise and to break it down if possible. Such a course is not at all approved by the more moderate Democrats of Louisiana, and is lately become very unpopular among the majority in Congress. Mr. W. M. Levy, the member from the Red River District in Louisiana, has written a letter relative to the compromise which is addressed to John McEnery. Mr. Levy, from his location and by reason of his ability, has no small influence among the particular class who desire to overturn the existing state of affairs, and his letter is written in the interest of maintaining the compromise. He refers at length to the action of the House on the credentials of Morey, and states that in reference to the action to be taken, Messrs. Kerr, Wood, Lamar, Cox and others were consulted. Mr. Wood was particularly selected because of his long service and long experience in the House to offer the resolution. Mr. Levy thinks this House, fresh from the people, cannot be bound by the action of the last House. First, he says, many of our friends in Congress are adverse to reopening the Louisiana case. The apparent superficial quiet which exists is misinterpreted and attributed to the Wheeler compromise and the acquiescence of the people in the Kellogg Government. He advises, however, that this should not be disturbed, but all energies be bent to carrying the State in 1876. He says that the truth concerning the grievances of the people may be laid before the country by a petition to Congress.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—In the Democratic Conservative Convention Hon. John C. Moncure, of Caddo, was elected President by a majority of about 100 over Duncan S. Cage, candidate of the Liberals and Fusionists. Mr. Moncure, upon taking the chair, thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and said: "This convention is probably the most important ever held in our State, for is the first one since our State has been defrauded of her rights. It is most important that we should be a unit in the questions to be presented. I call upon those who voted for me to-day to look to it that a solid front should be presented against the vile cohorts of radicalism who are sapping the life-blood of our people. Let the white people of our State be one body against their opponents—radicalism, surely. No matter what differences there may be in the policy of the different delegates, let them all frown down the first appearance of discord, and let the proceedings of the convention be most harmonious, for our grievances are greater than have before been borne by any Anglo-Saxon race." Among the committees appointed was one, on motion of Hon. R. H. Marr, to prepare a memorial and address to Congress on Louisiana affairs, and a Committee on State and Municipal Taxes. Gov. John McEnery and Lieut. Gov. D. B. Penn were invited to seats on the platform, and were loudly cheered. Ex-Gov. Warmoth was on the floor of the convention during the entire session.

In the evening session of the convention letters were received and read from Congressmen Gibson and Levy, of Louisiana, promising Congressional action on the Louisiana question, in case it was shown that a republican form of government did not exist here. The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

GOV. AMES' MESSAGE—THE LATE STATE ELECTION—THE FINANCES.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 5.—Gov. Ames' Message to the Mississippi Legislature was read yesterday. It opens by calling attention to the late State election, and recites the events occurring at Clinton in September, and says that lawless bands of men controlled two other counties prior to that time, and that violence reigned elsewhere in the State, and appeals came for protection from all directions. Sentiment against the militia was so powerful as to prevent its organization, the sentiment growing out of fear of the race issue. Under these circumstances the Governor called for national troops, but failed to receive them. A renewed effort to organize the militia developed a deep-seated bitterness of the race issue, and a conviction prevailed that they would only precipitate a conflict. It was sought to avoid a seizure, in one instance, of the State arms on their way to the Capitol, and a liability of their being seized on the way from the Capitol were additional causes preventing an organization of the militia. But because an attempt was made to organize and use the militia force a class of people rebelled, and to avoid threatened deeds of violence a committee of prominent citizens powerful in controlling one political organization, gave their pledges to preserve peace and good order, and secure a fair election. This novel and humiliating spectacle in the Government of a free people was presented—the regularly-organized legal authority unable to preserve peace and good order and secure a fair election, the leaders of a political organization assume to do it without accredited power to accomplish all they might attempt. The deeds of violence alluded to had the effect to intimidate many voters.

In proof of the practice of intimidation the message recites the following instances: "In various counties meetings of voters for consultation had to be wholly or partially abandoned.

In one county not only was there no preliminary canvass, and the danger was regarded so great that no convention was held to nominate candidates.

In certain counties tickets could not be freely and safely distributed, and in one county not at all. From one county prominent candidates fled before the election, fearing violence, if not assassination. In another county one party, through fear of evil consequences if they refused, struck from their tickets the names of the regularly-nominated candidates and substituted those of their opponents, with whom there existed no political affinity. In certain counties voters were driven from the polls by armed men, or were so intimidated that they feared to vote. In one county the principal county officials were driven from their posts the day following the election, and have since been refugees. In these cases the courts have been unable to dispense justice. The cause of all this intimidation and trouble is attributed to the race question—the efforts of the white race to reassert its old supremacy.

The Message recommends a modification of the fundamental laws of the State, so as to bring about better feeling between the races.

The State finances are unprecedentedly favorable. The real debt of the State beyond its ability to pay is only $500,000. The expenses of the State Government for the past year were $618,000, a reduction upon the expenses of the year previous of nearly $300,000, while the receipts have been $400,000 over the disbursements. The Message recommends that the taxes be made payable only in United States currency. A change in the public school laws, so as to make a system already good much better, is advised. A liberal appropriation is recommended for the proper representation of all the products of the State at the Centennial Exhibition.

The Message concludes: "The prosperity and progress of the State must necessarily depend upon the feeling of security and contentment of the people; distrust and suspicion should be dispelled by just and liberal legislation. This done, the solution of many of the difficulties of the present time will have been substantially accomplished."

HOSTILITY OF THE LEGISLATURE TO THE GOVERNOR.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 5.—A special to the *Appeal* from Jackson, Miss., says: "In the Senate Mr. Elwell introduced a resolution to return the Message to the Governor, and inform him the Legislature was ready to receive information on the condition of the Government and recommendations, but not to hear political campaign documents. In the House a resolution was offered asking the Governor to give dates and places where violence and intimidation occurred during the election, and where the courts were suspended. In the Senate a rule was adopted taking the committee-appointing power from the President and vesting the power in the Senate itself. The impeachment question will not come up for some time. It will embrace Gov. Ames, Lieut. Gov. Davis, and Superintendent of Education Cordozo."

ALBANY.

A SHORT BUT ACTIVE SESSION.

SIXTEEN BILLS PRESENTED IN THE ASSEMBLY—JOHN MORRISSEY AND THE LABORERS—A BILL TO CONFINE INSANE CRIMINALS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876.

The Legislature went to work promptly at 11 A. M., and notwithstanding the shortness of the session, considerable business was transacted. In the Senate Mr. Morrissey introduced the first New-York bill of the session. It relates to the pay of laborers employed by the City, and provides that all persons employed as laborers by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or by any of the departments, shall be paid at a uniform rate for each day of service, such rate to be fixed from time to time by the Common Council; provided, however, that the rate shall not exceed $2 a day.

Senator Jacobs also introduced a bill of some importance. It provides that whenever any insane person accused of arson, murder, or highway robbery shall have been acquitted upon trial, upon the ground of insanity, the jury shall bring in a special verdict to that effect, and so state it in the finding, and the court before which such trial is had shall order such person to be committed to the State Lunatic Asylum for Insane Criminals for life.

A bill repealing the limitation upon the expenditure of the sum appropriated to continue the work on the new Capitol was introduced by Mr. Harris. In presenting the bill the Senator said that when he stated its object he was sure that there would be no opposition to its third reading and passage. It simply provided for the continuance of the stone dressing work, which could not be continued without the passage of an act removing the limitations of expenditure made by the Legislature at its last session. Mr. McCarthy objected to the further consideration of the bill, and it was referred to the Finance Committee when appointed.

Senator Robertson then secured the passage of a resolution empowering him as President *pro tem.* to increase the Judiciary Committee to seven members.

Senator McCarthy said that he had a resolution to offer, but before doing so wished to make a few explanatory remarks. He then spoke as follows: "In that part of the Governor's Message which treats of Reform, I read as follows: 'The primary object is to reform the system and establish every possible security against a recurrence of the evils.' Here he is only indorsing the principle and legislation of the Republican Party. Again the Message reads: 'While security for the future is of transcendent importance, indemnity for the past is to be sought.' With this I find the whole Republican Party is earnestly in accord, while with the people composing both parties there is a rapidly growing feeling of distrust of the success of indemnity, owing to the slow and tedious progress of the suits in the courts, and because so few of all the contractors and officials charged with such fraud and dishonesty are as yet prosecuted. Again it reads: 'It will be necessary for you to make a special appropriation for aid to the Attorney General.' Upon this necessity for appropriation and legislation I have based my resolution for information, that we may legislate understandingly." Mr. McCarthy then introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, His Excellency, the Governor, in his late canal Message, declares that it will be necessary for the Legislature "to make a special appropriation for aid to the Attorney General," in order to render effectual the investigations of frauds in the management of the canals, undertaken by the commission appointed by his Excellency, and especially for conducting the actions in the courts to their conclusions; and,

Whereas, His Excellency further says that the frauds exposed by the commission "are sheltered by the complicity or connivance of officials whose duty it is to protect the State;" therefore,

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested, at the earliest possible day consistent with the public service, to communicate to the Legislature the results of the investigations thus far obtained by the Commission, with the testimony thereto pertaining, and the titles and objects of the actions now pending, with the progress therein made and the names of the officials charged with complicity or connivance as aforesaid, in order that the Legislature may, in view of the information thus furnished, determine what appropriation, if any, or other measures of legislation may be necessary.

This resolution was passed. Some unimportant routine business was transacted. Under the head of petitions, Senator Solkreg presented a paper from James Cavanaugh, claiming the seat of Senator Jacobs, and then the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE BUSINESS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly commenced business in good earnest this morning, and in a sitting of something less than an hour, sixteen bills, a constitutional amendment, and some resolutions were introduced and acted on. The early introduction of some of these bills had been anticipated, as the one presented by Mr. Fish, which only puts in form a public demand, plainly expressed during the past year in regard to the institutions under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in New-York. This bill makes it the duty of the Commissioners to furnish suitable mechanical employment to every able-bodied pauper and convict in the several institutions of which they have charge; provides that none of these, male or female, shall be excused from work, and that an equal number of faithful hours' labor shall be required from each. The keepers, so far as possible, are to be men competent to teach the several trades pursued in the prisons; and the commissioners are to make contracts for the labor of the prisoners in such manner as they may deem most advantageous. The "Grey Nuns" repeal bill was one of those introduced this morning; and the bill to amend the charter of the City of Brooklyn another. Jacob Worth was the sponsor of this latter, the chief points of which are the consolidation of several city departments and the reduction of salaries. Mr. Foster, of Westchester, had a bill amendatory of the charter of New-York, providing that the Board of Aldermen shall consist of twenty-three members, three to be elected in each Senate district and two from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The last section of the bill makes an important change in the Department of Parks. It is as follows:

The head or chief officer of this department shall be called the Commissioner of Public Parks, who shall hold office for four years, and until his successor is appointed, unless sooner removed as herein provided. The person in office as President of the Department of Public Parks on the passage of this act, shall hold office until the expiration of his present term of office. The office of the other Commissioners of Parks is hereby abolished on and after the passage of this act. The act to take effect immediately."

We shall probably have the usual annual struggle over the old question of the exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation. The bill for their exemption has come in, but this time there is an additional clause, excepting all bonds or mortgages of corporations from the operation of the act. It will be interesting to watch the fate of this measure. One of the strongest advocates of it in 1873 was Mr. Prince; one of its strongest opponents was Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario. Mr. Prince is in the Senate, and Mr. Lincoln is not here.

Another bill about which there will probably be something to say is one to compel all State railroad corporations to file quarterly reports in the office of the Secretary of State, showing the receipts and disbursements of each corporation for the quarter, and willful failure to make the report is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The law relating to the equalization of the State tax it is proposed to amend by a bill introduced to-day, which increases the number of State Assessors from three to four, one in each Judicial District.

The *Daily Law Journal* it is proposed to extinguish. A bill repealing the law, which was passed in 1874, requiring that the calendars of the several courts in the City and County of New-York should be published in a journal to be designated by a majority of the Judges of such courts, was introduced in the House this morning, and will probably be passed.

THE IMPLICATED CANAL OFFICERS.

LEGAL ASPECT OF THE CASES OF AUDITOR THAYER AND APPRAISER DAVIS—SPECIAL PROVISION NECESSARY FOR THE TRIAL OF THAYER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan 5.—A great deal of anxiety is apparent in certain circles here as to what disposition, if any, can be made of Auditor Thayer's case. Some of the best-informed lawyers in the Senate are of the opinion that he must remain suspended, because there is no means or way for his trial provided by statute. The law gives the Governor full power to suspend the Auditor on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, but it is silent in regard to what action shall be taken after such suspension. This being the case, it is probable that the Legislature will at an early day take steps to pass a law which will provide for the trial. If this trial should result in the removal of Mr. Thayer, the Governor would have power to nominate his successor. Such nominee, if he be fitted for the position, will be confirmed by the Senate, without regard to his politics. It has been rumored, and is believed by many, that the Legislature contemplates abolishing the office. Your correspondent can state definitely that no such action will be taken.

In connection with the case of Canal Appraiser Davis, who is charged with complicity in the canal frauds, and against whom an action has been brought, it may be well to state that his term of office expires this Winter. The Governor can nominate his successor, but by the law he holds his position until such nominee has been confirmed. The Senate, by the power vested in it, might refuse to confirm, and in this way Davis might remain in office for two years longer. There is no doubt, however, that the Senate will at once confirm the Governor's nominee, and it is believed that Davis will resign before his term expires.

THE COMMITTEES.

NO CHANGE IN THE PROSPECT FOR THE SENATE—THE SPEAKER'S MIND NOT YET FULLY MADE UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Senator Robertson left here for New-York this morning, and will not announce his committees until next week. There is but little excitement displayed in regard to the matter, it now being generally understood that the principal committees will be constituted as already announced in THE TIMES.

In relation to the House committees, however, the liveliest interest is being manifested to-night. Speaker Husted has been locked up in his house on Eagle street, and has refused admittance to all persons who called without previous appointment. At midnight the committees had not been fully made up, but the following list, so far as it goes, may be relied upon as substantially the one which will be announced to-morrow:

Ways and Means—Sloan or West of Saratoga, Hogeboom of Columbia, McGroarty of Kings, and Sherman of Oneida.

Cities—Fish of Putnam, Peabody of New-York, Ogden of Kings, Potter of New-York, and Faulkner of Livingstone.

Railroads—West of Saratoga.

Judiciary—Strahan, of New-York; Hogeboom, of Columbia, and Englehardt, of New-York.

Canals—Burleigh, of Washington; Sloan, of Oswego, and Gallagher, of Erie.

Commerce and Navigation—Jacob Worth, of Kings.

Internal Affairs—Calkins, of Essex.

Local General Laws—Hogeboom, of Columbia.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen rapidly in New-England and the Middle States, with increased cloudiness, higher temperature, and light rain. Rain prevails in the lower lake region, where the thermometer has fallen, with brisk south-west winds and higher temperature. Clear weather continues in the Southern States, and clear or clearing weather is reported in the North-west and upper lake region, with north-west winds, lower temperature, and higher barometer. The Mississippi River has risen three feet at St. Louis, one foot at Cairo and Memphis, and twenty-seven inches at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, cloudy, warmer weather and rain, south to west winds, and falling barometer during the day.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, light rain, followed by partly cloudy and cooler weather, south-west to north-west winds, falling followed by rising barometer on the coast, and rising barometer in the lake region.

For the upper lakes, partly cloudy and colder weather than on Wednesday, north-west to south-west winds, rising followed by falling barometer, and snow in the northern portion.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather, lower temperature than on Wednesday, westerly to southerly winds, and stationary or falling barometer during the day.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair and cooler weather, westerly to southerly winds and rising barometer.

The Mississippi River will rise slowly at stations below St. Louis.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport and Portland.

For canal regions of New-Jersey and Virginia, temperature remains above freezing.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	29°	22°	3:30 P. M.	32°	41°
6 A. M.	27°	21°	6 P. M.	30°	39°
9 A. M.	28°	24°	9 P. M.	23°	39°
12 M.	30°	34°	12 P. M.	22°	41°

Average temperature yesterday.........32⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........27⅝°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire on Tuesday night in A. B. Leckenby's green-house at Elizabeth, N. J., caused a total destruction of the plants and badly damaged the building. The squaria and small animals were saved. The loss is $600; insured for $1,000 in the Hanover Insurance Company, of New-York. The fire caught in a rat's nest back of the heater.

The saw and grist mill of Cyrus Home in North Rutland, Mass., was destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. The loss is estimated at $4,500; $2,500 insurance.

TRIAL OF GEORGE D. LORD.

The trial of George D. Lord commenced yesterday in Buffalo. The first witness for the prosecution was ex-Canal Commissioner John D. Fay, whose testimony was of little importance, referring chiefly to the manner in which certificates, awards and receipts were issued by the department. Gerry W. Chapman, W. W. Wright, and Alexander Barkley, ex-Commissioners, were also examined on the same points as Mr. Fay. The court then adjourned to this morning.

THE MISSISSIPPI SENATORSHIP.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 5.—The *Appeals* Jackson (Miss.) Special says combinations are forming against Lamar that threaten his defeat, though his friends are confident. In private caucus to-night Gen. Lowery withdrew from the Senatorial contest, leaving the contest between Lamar and Gen. George. Most of Lowery's strength will, it is believed, go to George. A Senatorial caucus will be held to-morrow night.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

The steam-ship Anchoria, of the Anchor Line, Capt. Munro, from Glasgow Dec. 25, arrived at this port at a late hour last night.

The steam-ship City of Montreal, Mirehouse, from Liverpool Dec. 23, and Queenstown 24th, arrived at this port early this morning.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM—ADDRESS OF HON. ORRIN E. MOORE—SOME THINGS WHICH THE CENTENNIAL YEAR SUGGESTS—GOV. CHENEY RENOMINATED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, Jan. 5.—The Republicans of New-Hampshire made choice of a good day for their convention to nominate their State ticket and start the political campaign. This was the centennial anniversary of the independence of New-Hampshire from Great Britain, through the act of the Provincial Congress assembled at Exeter, and a fitting occasion for the Republicans to come together and organize for their political work of this Centennial year. A more enthusiastic convention than that of to-day is seldom seen, even in the Granite State, famed for its rousing political gatherings, and it will long be remembered for the harmonious spirit that pervaded it, and for the unanimity with which the result of its deliberations were accepted. On the Governor question there was absolutely no contest, and little for the nomination of a candidate for Railroad Commissioner. Gov. Cheney was renominated by acclamation, every man of the 600 present rising and giving out a thundering "Aye," and even the galleries "stood up to be counted." The remarkable features of the convention were the elaborate speech of Hon. O. C. Moore, of Nashua. The Chairman, and of course the platform, Mr. Moore sounded the key-note of the campaign higher and fuller than the old bodies were wont to set it.

Mr. Moore, on taking his seat, commenced his address, by contrasting the present with the past condition of the country, and said:

"We stand to-day in the radiant dawn of our country's second century. We know that the thick clouds which ushered in the first century passed away and left a sky illumined by the sun's full glory. We saw the clouds and storm which gathered above that century's close. We recall the days, the months, the weary years of toil, sacrifice, and patient waiting for that storm to spend its force and break away. Thanks to the patriotism of the people, the valor of our soldiers, and the protecting care of the God of battles and of nations, the clouds are gone, the storm has spent its force, and the fabric of our republican government and institutions lifts itself among the nations in stronger and grander proportions than ever before. Confronting this new century of our country's existence we are aware that its responsibilities must be met and its achievements won by men and parties that belong to itself. We accept the condition. If the Republican Party cannot take up and carry forward the new work demanded of a party, then it is a party of the past and its mission is fulfilled. But if the Republican Party cannot meet the new want, how vain to expect the Democratic Party to meet it, which is a party of the dead past, and which ought to have ended its mission with the extinction of the slave power which it served so long and was so loth to give up. If the Democratic Party claims that it has abandoned its old positions, and is now prepared to grapple with vital and living issues, we say that the Republican Party, having conquered in every position that it has taken for twenty years, is not only prepared but it has already moved to new positions which it intends to maintain. There is a vast difference between the two parties in this respect. The Republican Party goes to its successive positions as a conqueror—as Grant went from Donelson to Vicksburg, from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, from Chattanooga to Appomattox. The Democratic Party is whipped into every position which it successively takes up. From the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia to its abolition in the nation; from the crushing of the rebellion to the work of reconstruction; from arming the loyal black man with the ballot and withholding it not from the disloyal white man; from the issue of legal tenders to save the life of the nation in time of war to the withdrawal of those legal tenders to save its credit in time of peace, the Democratic Party has at first opposed, been whipped, and then unconditionally surrendered. And this is the party that says the Republican Party is a party of the past, that it has finished its course, and should now give way to the fresh and invincible Democratic Party to carry this country forward to its lofty destinies. I said, if the Republican Party cannot meet the new de[illegible] upon it it ought to give way to a new party. What are those demands, and how is the Republican Party meeting them? These demands are:

First—The maintenance of the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitutional amendments.

Second—The inviolability of the public faith, and the adoption of effectual measures for securing specie payments in accordance with the pledge of the United States Government to resume on the 1st day of January, 1879.

Third—A reduction of the cost of government to the lowest point consistent with the efficiency of all branches, a rigid economy in all expenditures, and the strict accountability of all officials.

Fourth—The elevation of the civil service by the rejection of all candidates whose character and record are not a guarantee that they will serve the public with clean hands and adequate ability.

Fifth—A free unsectarian common school education for every child of the Republic, and the compulsory attendance of all children between the ages of six and sixteen for at least six months in a year.

THE BALLOT THE ONLY GUARANTEE OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

I. While it is a cause for general congratulation that no party now calls in question, and but few men deny, the validity of the constitutional amendments, it should never be forgotten that, until those amendments become firmly established in experience, they will not be safe. The promises of politicians, the platforms of parties, even the plain provisions of constitutions, can be broken as well as kept. The recent history of this country and a recent event in this State furnish striking illustrations of this truth. After all, it is the spirit quite as much as the letter of those amendments in which we are vitally interested. The ballot was conferred on the black man for his protection, and that the white man might read in the badge of his citizenship the mighty fact that slavery is dead and all men are equal. The ballot alone makes all men equal. Deprive the black man of that, or prevent his free exercise of it, and you have already reduced him to a pariah class. Until the ballot flutters from the black man's hand as freely as from the white man's, the constitutional amendments are but little better than waste paper. Until their spirit as well as letter is observed the work of the Republican Party is not secure. The black man instinctively reasons that in the continued ascendency of the Republican Party he has a stronger guaranty of protection than he has in the Constitution itself.

INVIOLABILITY OF THE PUBLIC FAITH.

II. "Credit is a power which may grow," says an eminent authority, "but cannot be constructed. Those who live under a great and firm system of credit must consider that if they break up that one they will never see another, for it will take years upon years to make a successor to it." In whose keeping has been the vast system of credit of this Government for the past ten years? Who has maintained its inviolability at all times and under all circumstances? Not the Democratic Party, certainly. Not a year of the last ten has passed but that party, at some point or under some guise, has attacked the public credit. Now it is the muffled voice of repudiation. Now it is the open declaration that the bonds shall be paid in greenbacks. And now it is the bold demand, coming from the Democracy of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana that the policy of resumption shall be stopped, the national bank system swept out of existence, and the nation launched upon a shoreless sea of irredeemable paper money. With such an insidious and powerful enemy constantly threatening the public credit, it is a matter of wonder as well as congratulation that our credit has continued to grow until it has become firm enough to allow of the funding of a quarter of the public debt at a saving of five millions in interest annually. When that great measure was entered upon it was derided by the Democracy, and the leading organ of that party in New-England contemptuously declared that "the new loan is doomed to be a failure." But firm as the public credit has become, it is perhaps in greater peril to-day than ever before. It has but just escaped a severe shock in the Fall elections to meet another in the conflict for carrying out the measures necessary for attaining resumption by Jan. 1, 1879. Those measures the very able Secretary of the Treasury has indicated with great force and clearness. They are, in brief, the reduction of expenditures so as to give an increased revenue; the accumulation of gold; the monthly retirement of $2,000,000 of legal tenders; the funding of a portion of the legal tenders in a long four per cent. bond, and the abolition of the Legal-tender act after Jan. 1, 1877. Until something better is suggested, the Secretary's plan is the Republican plan, and the party will give it a cordial support. And what will the Democratic Party do? If it follows its own precedents it will oppose the plan until it succeeds; then it will "accept the situation," and then, with a coolness that would chill an iceberg, it will ask the country to take the control of the finances from the Republicans and give it to them. Whatever else the country may do it will never do that, if it will but burn into its memory the lesson that is written in the financial disasters of all history: "Those who live under a great and firm system of credit must consider that if they break up that one they will never see another."

REDUCING THE COST OF GOVERNMENT.

III. Much has been accomplished in the last ten years in reducing the cost of Government, and much more remains to be accomplished. Ten years ago the ordinary cost of the National Government was $520,809,416. The net cost for the year [illegible]

June 30, 1873, was $274,623,392, making an average annual reduction of $34,612,602. In the same period the taxes imposed by the Government, chiefly by Customs duties and Internal revenue, have been reduced from $558,032,620 to $283,000,000, or an average annual reduction of $37,000,000. For the same period the public debt has been reduced one-fifth, or $540,000,000, and the annual interest from $143,000,000 to $103,000,000. No such results were ever before achieved by any Government in so short a period. These few salient facts utterly demolish the charge of extravagance and corruption which the opponents of Republican administration indulge in so audaciously. They ought to know on general principles that no Government could accomplish such financial results as ours has in the last ten years without being both ably and honestly administered. Contrast the course of our financial management with that of Great Britain, which began with a debt of a million pounds in 1633, and in 1713, at the conclusion of the war with Louis XIV., it had increased to fifty millions. Another war had carried it to eighty millions, and still another to one hundred and forty millions. The war with her American colonies added another hundred millions. The wars which sprang from the French revolution and the long contest with Napoleon, carried the debt up to eight hundred millions, and in the sixty years that have since elapsed, it has only been reduced one-third, and now reaches twenty million of dollars, or one-half of the amount that the debt of the United States has been reduced in one-sixth of the time. But as great as has been the reduction in our debt and taxation, there is manifestly room for further improvement, by retrying all subsidies, by cutting off all appropriations not absolutely necessary, by a rigid economy, and by a strict accountability on the part of every official. The necessity for economy in all the expenditures of Government demands a vigilance like that of Napoleon, who found time amid the whirl of his vast affairs to examine in detail the claims against his exchequer, and thereby saved the loss of millions. The necessity for retrenchment in all quarters demands an abnegation like that of Burke, who introduced into Parliament a bill that cut off his own emoluments. The necessity for a more genuine simplicity in our national public life demands an integrity like that of a statesman of our own time who dared to be poor in an age that was mad to be rich.

Mr. Moore then referred to civil service reform, which, he said, although it has fallen short of the expectation of its most sanguine friends, has had its effect on political parties. Of suffrage based on popular education, he said:

"It republican government cannot stand on suffrage based on universal education, it cannot stand at all. Let us fix the foundations of the free common school on the impregnable basis of a constitutional enactment, and then let us make the schools so useful and practical that they shall be the voluntary or compulsory means, as the case may be, of training every child of the Republic for usefulness and for citizenship. With that accomplished—and it is certain to be one of the great problems of the second century of our national existence—all property and educational tests will be as useless as they will be illiberal. Through universal education—South as well as North, West as well as East, black as well as white, foreign as well as native born—republican institutions will be more firmly rooted at their second centennial on this continent than they are at their first."

The remainder of the speech related entirely to local affairs.

At the conclusion of Mr. Moore's address, Hon. P. C. Cheney, of Manchester, was nominated for Governor by a riding vote.

William A. Pierce, of Portsmouth, on the first ballot received 373 out of 475 votes, and was declared the nominee for Railroad Commissioner.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The Republicans of New-Hampshire, in Convention assembled, declare, in regard to national issues—

I. The States are one and indissoluble as a nation. All citizens are equal under the laws and entitled to their fullest protection.

II. Ours is a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people. The National Constitution, and the Government established under it, the State Constitutions and the governments established under them, are the creations of the people in their primary capacity and supreme in their respective relations.

III. That the General Government is bound by most sacred obligations to preserve republican governments in all States, and to protect the freedmen of the South in a full, fair, and free exercise of every right of citizenship.

IV. A just, generous, and forbearing policy toward those lately in arms against the integrity of the Union, yet demanding a full recognition in practice as well as in theory of the letter and spirit of constitutional amendments and all laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof.

V. A tariff for revenue which shall be so adjusted as to be the least burdensome and most favorable to home industry and labor.

VI. A currency based on coin, and which shall be made redeemable in coin; every consideration which affects the Commonwealth demands the speediest possible return to specie payment; an irredeemable currency a national evil, involving a constant fluctuation in values, placing the earnings of labor in the power of speculators, and working untold demoralization in every department of human endeavor.

VII. Regarding as conclusive the President's declaration that he is not a candidate for renomination, and with profoundest gratitude for his patriotic services in peace and civil life, we reaffirm our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term.

VIII. That the course of the present Administration in preserving peace with all nations, in liquidating so large a portion of the public debt, in conducting the affairs of the nation with energy, economy, and impartial justice, and in exposing and punishing fraud and corruption wherever found, with the determination to "let no guilty man escape," meets our highest approbation and commands our undivided support.

The ninth resolution says our free public school system is the bulwark of American liberty. We approve, therefore, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States declaring that "no money shall be paid by taxation in any State for the support of public schools or derived from any public fund therefor shall ever be placed under the control of any religious sect, nor shall any money so raised ever be divided between religious sects or denominations."

X. That the Republicans of New-Hampshire earnestly desire a true reconciliation with their brethren in the South, and welcome gladly all assurances that this Centennial year will be made to contribute to that end.

XI. That we cherish gratefully the services of our veteran soldiers and hereby express our unqualified abhorrence of the action of the Democratic majority in the national House of Representatives in removing from places of employment about the Capitol maimed Union veterans and filling the vacancies thus made with men whose only claim upon the majority is that they fought to destroy this Union.

XII. Prudence and patriotism alike require that the administration of the Government should continue in the hands of the political organization which has always been true to it, and not be given over to the control of a party which has given ample evidence of its purpose to falsify every profession of loyalty to the amended Constitution, and of reform wrung from it by constant defeat.

The remainder of the resolutions relate to State affairs, the late Democratic Governor and Council for their action in the matter of the vacancies in Districts Two and Four; favoring a constitutional convention; indorsing the temperance reform movement, and eulogizing the candidate for Governor.

A State Central Committee was appointed, the nomination of Railroad Commissioner was made unanimous, Hon. Walter Harman made a brief speech, and the convention adjourned.

SURPLUS EARNINGS OF BANKS.

REPORT OF THE TAX COMMISSIONERS TO THE MAYOR—METHODS OF ASSESSING STOCKHOLDERS.

The Tax Commissioners have submitted to the Mayor their report regarding the assessment of bank shares. Following is an extract containing the more important portions of the report:

In the report of this department for the quarter ending Sept. 30, reference was made to the necessity imposed by a recent judicial construction of the law of adopting a different method from that heretofore used in assessing the stockholders of banks. This announcement has given rise to a good deal of discussion, based, in part, upon a misapprehension. All other corporations are assessed specifically upon their surplus earnings, and an impression has obtained that the stockholders of banks were to be assessed in like manner. It is not proposed to assess the surplus earnings of banks, but to assess the shares of stock at their value, the surplus being simply the measure by which the value may be determined.

The Associated Banks have considered the subject in council and have expressed their sentiments and purposes in resolutions. The utterances of so large and influential a body of capitalists are entitled to consideration, and their declaration that the liability of the banks and their stockholders to indefinite taxation by the General and State Governments renders an appeal to both Governments a necessity, is one with which no fault need be found. The further declaration, however, that "the banks agree together that they will henceforth decline further voluntary payment of taxes assessed upon the holders of their shares," and leave the taxes to be collected under the operation of existing laws," is one which might occasion some solicitude in the minds of those not familiar with the provisions of "existing laws." Section 6, chapter 781, of the Laws of 1866 provides:

"For the purpose of collecting such taxes, and in addition to any other laws of this State, not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, relative to the imposition of taxes, it shall be the duty of every such bank or banking association, and the managing office or officers thereof, to retain as much of any dividend or dividends belonging to such stockholder as shall be necessary to pay any taxes assessed in pursuance of this act, until it shall be made to appear to such officers that such taxes have been paid."

From this it will be seen that after the confirmation of the taxes the banks will be at liberty to pay very few, if any, of their 25,000 stockholders a dividend until the stockholder shall present to the bank officer a receipt for the tax upon his shares. That is a matter entirely between the institution and the stockholders. The City Treasury will probably be the gainer rather than the loser by this process.

Heretofore the banks have paid the tax in bulk, generally soon after the books were opened to receive taxes, obtaining thereby a rebate or discount at a rate often in excess of the rate which the City was paying for temporary loans.

By the method proposed the amount of this rebate will be largely recouped and probably equaled by the penalty, at the rate of one per cent. per month, which many stockholders will incur by neglecting to make an early payment. It is certainly unfortunate for the banking interest that litigation between two banks should have evoked the dictum of the Supreme Court which has compelled the Commissioners to adopt the present course at a time so unpropitious, when taxes are at their highest and credit on capital at their least mark.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 5.

SENATE.

The Senate reassembled at noon to-day, after the holiday recess.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a petition of citizens of New-York City asking the passage of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the appropriation of money for any religious sect. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REDEMPTION OF LEGAL TENDERS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a bill to further provide for the redemption of United States legal-tender notes in accordance with existing laws, which was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

The bill enacts that to further enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the redemption of the legal-tender United States notes in accordance with the existing law, he is authorized to issue, sell, or dispose of at not less than par in legal-tender United States notes, either of the descriptions of the bonds of the United States bearing interest at a rate of not exceeding four and a half per cent. per annum, described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt with like qualities, privileges, and exemption to the extent necessary to carry into full effect the act of Congress, approved Jan. 14, 1875, entitled 'An act for the resumption of specie payments,' and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid;" and the said legal-tender notes so obtained upon the issue of said bonds shall be held and considered as a part of the final redemption of such notes provided for in the act of Congress herein last mentioned, and shall be treated accordingly and canceled; provided, that the principal of the bonds herein authorized may be made redeemable at any time not less than thirty nor exceeding forty years from the date of issue.

Section 2 provides that all contracts entered into or made after the first day of January, 1878, shall be payable in accordance with the legal-tender standard of gold and silver, unless otherwise provided at the time of the contract.

Section 3, that all national banking associations shall be and hereby are required to hold in coin, as part of their lawful money reserve, on and after the first day of January, 1877, one-fourth; after the first day of January, 1878, one-half, and after the first day of October, 1878, three-fourths.

Mr. MORRILL said he introduced the bill upon his own responsibility. He presumed no Senator here desired to repeal the act passed last session to provide for specie resumption. His purpose in introducing this bill was to make the execution of that law easier. He gave notice that he would ask leave to submit some remarks explanatory of the bill after the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow.

FILING ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented a copy of the memorial of various officers and seamen of American ships which were destroyed by the Shenandoah, stating they have been absent from the country, and asking that the time for filing such claims before the Alabama Claims Court be extended. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BOUNTY IN LIEU OF HOMESTEADS.

The CHAIR [Mr. FERRY] and Mr. CHRISTIANCY presented various memorials of the citizens of Michigan in favor of a law giving $300 bounty to each Union soldier and sailor in lieu of a homestead donation without actual settlement. Also, a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature asking for an amendment to the pension law granting pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812 who served five days and were honorably discharged, and that the Homestead law be so amended that soldiers and sailors who by loss of limb or equivalent disability are prevented from making settlement shall be entitled to an amount of land equal to that which they would have obtained with settlement—all of which were referred to appropriate committees.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas, presented the memorial of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, asking Congress to provide for an investigation as to the habits of the Rocky Mountain locusts, or so called grasshoppers. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, submitted a resolution, "That the Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company of the District of Columbia are hereby directed to communicate to the Senate a detailed statement of the assets of said company remaining undistributed, and all the assets collected or changed in any way since the date of their report transmitted to the House of Representatives on the 14th day of December, 1874." Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN also introduced a bill to amend the act of June 20, 1874, amending the Charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill provides that in case of the resignation or death of any of the present Commissioners, the survivors shall carry on the work. Authority is given to sell property at public or private sale, and to compromise debts. It also provides that when the Commissioners are prepared to make dividends, said dividends shall be paid by Assistant Treasurers or Government depositories throughout the country.

PROPOSED NOMINATION OF A COMMODORE.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, by request introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to nominate William Welsh as Commodore in the United States Navy. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

FRUIT BRANDY FRAUDS.

Mr. BOOTH, of California, introduced a bill in relation to fruit brandy, and to punish frauds regarding the same. Referred to Committee on Finance.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill providing for the purchase of a site and the construction of buildings for the use of a girls' reform school in the District of Columbia. Referred to the District Committee.

THE LATE MR. WILSON.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, gave notice that on Thursday of next week he would submit to the Senate resolutions relating to the services and public character of the late Vice President Wilson.

A LATE SPECIAL AGENT ON REVENUE FRAUDS.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of H. A. Brown, late Special Agent of the United States Treasury, asking a hearing in regard to revenue frauds by systematized undervaluations of imported merchandise, cooked invoices, and other devices, the extent thereof, and facilities provided by loose modes of conducting Customs business. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

NATIONAL BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the National Currency law, approved June 3, 1864. Referred to the Committee on Finance. This bill is a copy of the bill of the same title reported from Senate Finance Committee April 14, 1874, relating to the national banks in liquidation, and proceeding to enforce the individual liability of stockholders

CREDIT FOR LOSS SUSTAINED BY A NAVAL PAYMASTER.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, presented the petition of James N. Carpenter, Paymaster United States Navy, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to credit him in the settlement of his accounts with certain amounts lost in consequence of the embezzlement of his clerk, and loss by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE STATE RIGHTS RESOLUTIONS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions submitted by Mr. Morton, before the holidays in regard to State rights.

Mr. MORTON said he understood his colleague (Mr. McDonald) desired to offer a substitute for those resolutions, and he was not present to-day. He also understood that Senators desired to discuss the resolutions, and he therefore asked that they be laid over. It was so ordered.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Morton before the holidays providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the circumstances attending the late election in Mississippi, was laid before the Senate, it being the unfinished business.

Mr. MORTON said unless some Senator desired to speak to-day, he would ask that the resolution be laid over until next Monday, and it was so ordered.

The Senate at 1:30, on motion of Mr. SARGENT, went into Executive Session, and at 1:10 the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House reassembled after the Christmas recess, the Speaker in the chair. The oath of office was administered to Mr. R. J. Riddle, of Tennessee, elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Fite, deceased.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, the House, at 12:30, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, in the chair, and the usual resolutions distributing the President's annual Message to the appropriate committees were offered by Mr. Morrison, and were adopted. The committee rose and reported the resolutions to the House.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, called attention to the fact that among the subjects referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, were those of the redemption of United States notes; the partial repeal or the Legal Tender act, and the gradual reduction of legal tender notes, and he suggested that inasmuch as these subjects were specially within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the reference of them to the Committee on Ways and Means would be apt to cause clashing between the two committees.

After debate, the resolutions were adopted—that referring to the Committee on Banking and Currency, giving to that committee control of the subject of banks, banking, and currency, and the resumption of specie payments by national banks.

Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, was authorized to exchange committees with his colleague, Mr. Ely, now on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The Speaker then proceeded to call the States for bills and resolutions, and the following were among those introduced:

By Mr. FITE, of Maine—To provide for the payment of the judgments of the Alabama Commission as soon as possible after the 22d of January next. Also for an equestrian statue in Washington of Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States.

By Mr. WARD, of New-York—To establish a coinage department in the New-York Assay Office.

By Mr. HARDENBERGH, of New-Jersey—A resolution of the New-Jersey Legislature in favor of Congress passing an act recommending to the people of the several States that they assemble in their several counties on the approaching Centennial anniversary, and have delivered on such day a historical sketch of the county, copies thereof to be deposited with the Clerk of the county and with the Librarian of Congress.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia—To restore to the pension rolls the names of persons stricken therefrom for disloyalty.

By Mr. CUTLER, of New-Jersey, constituting Jersey City as a port of entry.

POLITICAL CAPITAL WANTED.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to investigate the disbursements for the support of the Marine Corps and to inquire into the expediency of abolishing such corps or transferring it to the Army. Adopted. Also, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether any officers of the Navy or Marine Corps over the age of sixty-two years are still retained on the active list, and if so why they have not been retired. Adopted.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether the eight steam vessels authorized by the act of the 10th of February, 1873, have been constructed, and if so what has been their cost. Adopted. Also, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire and report whether any materials belonging to the Government have been fraudulently or wrongfully removed from the navy-yards, and whether there have been any unlawful combinations for the purchase of the same. Also, whether any part of the money appropriated for the construction of the eight steam vessels of war authorized by the act of the 10th of February, 1873, has been misapplied for political purposes or used in any manner to promote the success of the Republican Party, and especially whether any money has been paid to incompetent persons, possessing no mechanical skill, who have been employed in the navy-yards on the condition, expressed or implied, that they would vote for the nominees of the Republican Party.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, suggested that the inquiry go back a few years further and include the Democratic Party.

Mr. GOODE preferred the resolution in its present form, not caring to go back to the times before the Deluge.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, remarked that the resolution specified no navy-yard.

Mr. GOODE—It specifies all the navy-yards of the country.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, suggested to strike out the words "Republican Party" and substitute for them the words "any political party."

Mr. GOODE agreed to modify the resolution accordingly, whereupon Messrs. Hale, (of Maine,) Garfield, (of Ohio,) and other Republicans said that there was no opposition to the resolution on that side.

The resolution as thus modified was agreed to.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Virginia, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company and its several branches, the cause of its failure, the parties responsible therefor, &c., with the names and residences of all the debtors of the company. Adopted.

THE INSANE AND INEBRIATE.

Mr. MONROE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to protect the postal rights of the inmates of insane asylums; also a resolution instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the expediency of making a moderate appropriation for the ratio of illiteracy for the Michigan Legislature as asking for an amendment to the pension law granting pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812 who served five days and were honorably discharged, and that the Homestead law be so amended that soldiers and sailors who by loss of limb or equivalent disability are prevented from making settlement shall be entitled to an amount of land equal to that which they would have obtained with settlement—all of which were refered to appropriate committees.

THE SOLDIERS.

Mr. CASON, of Indiana, offered a resolution recognizing the brave and gallant services rendered by the loyal soldiers to the country in time of its greatest peril and need, earnestly recommending to the people the utmost care and watchfulness over the rights and interests of these brave men by securing employment to them. That in all cases of public employment (all other things being equal) the soldier shall have preference of civilian, and declaring that the House is opposed to giving limited pensions to diseased and crippled soldiers, their widows and children, and their dependent fathers and mothers.

The previous question was seconded by 142 to 9, and the resolution was agreed to amid laughter on both sides of the House.

Mr. FORT, of Illinois, at a later stage, offered a resolution declaring that the doctrine first enunciated by the House in the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. CASON, of Indiana, is so wise and just that it should be followed by the officers of the House in filling the subordinate places under them, and instructing them in all such cases to give to well qualified Union soldiers the preference over soldiers of the late Confederate Army. [Laughter.] He moved the previous question on its adoption. The previous question was not seconded by a vote of 78 to 103.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, remarking that this was the Centennial year, a year in which all past dissensions, difficulties, and controversies should be forgotten, moved to refer the resolution to the select Committee on the Centennial Celebration. He wanted the House to go to business, and have no more buncombe. The motion was agreed to—121 to 91—and the resolution was accordingly referred.

Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the distribution of the patronage of the House of Representatives, and of the Government generally, those only elected and who by law have the appointment of subordinates, should regard the Jeffersonian test, "Is he honest? Is he faithful? Is he capable?" and that recent events in the Federal Administration give peculiar emphasis to this democratic sentiment.

[Laughter.] Adopted.

A GENERAL INQUISITION.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the several committees having in charge matters pertaining to Indian affairs, military affairs, naval affairs, post offices, public lands, public buildings and grounds claims, and war claims, to inquire into any abuses or frauds in the administration and execution of existing laws affecting those branches of the public service, with a view to ascertaining what changes and retorantions can be made so as to promote integrity, economy, and efficiency; also, instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the several departments to proceed at once, as required by the rules of the House, to examine into the state of the accounts and expenditures of the respective departments, as to whether all moneys have been disbursed in accordance with the appropriation laws, and what provisions are necessary to be adopted to provide more perfectly for the proper application of the public moneys, and to secure the Government against demands unjust in character or extravagant in amount. Adopted.

INTEREST ADVANCED THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Judiciary Committee to report a law to compel the Pacific Railway Companies to indemnify the Government for interest advanced on subsidy bonds issued to the companies. The Supreme Court has recently decided that the Government is bound to pay the interest on the subsidy bonds, and no provision is made for reimbursement except that where freight or passengers are carried for the Government one-half the charges may be credited on the advance. The subsidy bonds amount to $65,000,000, and the interest upon the Government is over and above freight charges credited is over $27,000,000. The Attorney General estimates that the railroad companies would owe the Government $200,000,000 at the maturity of the bonds—in about twenty years. All this will be lost to the Government unless we now by law secure indemnity. This is the object of the resolution—to save the Government from a loss of $200,000,000.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. CAULFIELD, of Illinois, offered a resolution stating that certain charges have been made, implying fraud and mismanagement in the construction of the Custom-house and Post Office building in Chicago, and instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to enter on the investigation of such charges. Adopted.

The House then, at 4:10 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

THE CENTRAL PARK SAVINGS BANK.

A special meeting of the committee, consisting of George J. Wood, John Burlingson, Timothy Donovan, Francis Dunning, and Horatio F. Averill, appointed by the depositors of the Central Park Savings Bank to investigate the affairs of the institution, was held last evening as Brevoort Hall, corner of Third avenue and Fifty-fourth street, George J. Wood presiding. The only important business of the evening was the presentation of Mr. Averill's report, which states that Mr. Averill visited the Receiver of the bank, who expressed himself anxious to do anything within the line of his duty to prosecute the Trustees and officers of the bank civilly, and even criminally, if occasion demanded the latter step. Mr. Averill himself expresses a conviction that the depositors cannot better guard their own interests than by assisting the Receiver in the prosecution of the officers. Mr. Averill also visited Mr. Thomas Gearty, who stated that the losses sustained by the bank at various times were as follows: Cost of charter, $1,200; fixtures, $5,300; loss by robbery, $500; amount of a raised check, $3,000; expense of fitting up No. 724 Third avenue, $2,000, making the total expenses for six years in excess of earnings $9,000, or an annual loss of $1,500. Mr. Gearty therefore claimed that only about $20,000 of the depositors' money went into the new bank building, and that the institution had been largely insolvent since its start in 1867. The bank building, which cost the bank $62,877, Gearty now offers to purchase for $60,000, saying that it is really worth that amount. Deducting from this amount two mortgages for $11,500 and $24,500 respectively, there would remain $24,000 in cash to pay depositors, or about fifty cents on every dollar, deducting expenses. After some further private consultation the committee adjourned.

THE MAINE STATE TICKET.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—At the Republican Joint Legislative Convention to-night, Sumner J. Chadbourne, of Dixmont, was nominated for Secretary of State; Lucelus E. Emery, of Ellsworth, for Attorney General; Nathan P. Cilley, of Rockland, for Adjutant General, and Silas C. Hatch for Treasurer of State. The Democratic candidates are: For Secretary of State, Alexander M. Robinson, of Dover; Attorney General, David R. Hastings, of Fryeburg; Treasurer of State, John S. Rioker, and Adjutant General, Samuel D. Leavitt, of Eastport.

LAW REPORTS.

PROPERTY IN NEWS.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF KIERNAN AGAINST THE MANHATTAN QUOTATION TELEGRAPH COMPANY—THE RIGHT TO EXCLUSIVE INFORMATION.

Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of John J. Kiernan against the Manhattan Quotation Telegraph Company and Francis A. Abbott. The action was brought to restrain the defendants from using the European financial news sent out by the plaintiff within thirty minutes after its reception by him. In his opinion, Judge Van Brunt says: "The questions to be determined in the decision of this case are three in number: First, had the plaintiff any right of property in the foreign financial news obtained by him from the Associated Press corporation and transmitted by him to his customers? Second, has the defendant, the Manhattan Quotation Telegraph Company, made use of this news by transmitting it over its wires to its customers? Third, if the plaintiff has a right of property in the news received by him from the Associated Press, did he abandon such right when he transmitted the news to his customers?

The Associated Press is a corporation which has for its business the collection of news in all parts of the world by its agents, and which is transmitted to the City of New-York for the use of its members. Among the many classes of intelligence thus transmitted from Europe is what is called "foreign financial news," consisting of quotations of consols, rentes, United States bonds, railroad stocks, the rates of interest and increase and decrease of specie in the banks of England and France. The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company is a corporation formed for the purpose of transmitting to its customers by telegraph "foreign financial news," and also "domestic financial news," including the quotations of the Stock Exchange. The plaintiff was engaged in furnishing to his customers by telegraph "foreign financial news." The defendant, The Manhattan Quotation Telegraph Company was also engaged in the business of furnishing to its customers both foreign and domestic financial news, and the defendant, Abbott, was its agent for the procuring of the same. The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company had a contract or agreement by which it had the exclusive use of all "foreign financial news" for the space of thirty minutes after its receipt by the Associated Press in this City. On Jan. 10, 1872, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company made a contract with the plaintiff, by which they gave to him the exclusive use of all "foreign financial news" received from the Associated Press for the space of fifteen minutes after its receipt by them."

The manner in which this business is conducted is then described at length, as is also the system of sending out the news by the quotation companies on the telegraphic slips. Mr. Kiernan's subscribers received the Associated Press news in from one to three minutes after their receipt by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company from the Associated Press. "If the Associated Press has any species of property in the news transmitted to it by telegraph from its agents," continues Judge Van Brunt, "then clearly the plaintiff has succeeded to such rights, as far as relates to 'foreign financial news,' for the space of at least fifteen minutes after its receipt from the Associated Press by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company." The defendants claim that no such right of property exists in news, on the ground that before this intelligence was gathered together by the agents of the Associated Press in Europe it was public property, and open to all the world, and that it was not made the exclusive property of the Associated Press, because it had been collected and telegraphed to them by its agents. In regard to this the court says: "It may be pertectly true that no person could be restrained from the publication of this news in Europe, but it is difficult to see how such a right can be extended so far as to authorize the publication of news which has been collected by the agents of the Associated Press, and telegraphed to them at great expense, without its consent. It would be an atrocious doctrine to hold that dispatches, the result of the diligence and expenditure of one man, could with impunity be pilfered and published by another. After a citation of several cases, the court holds that they clearly sustain the doctrine that a man may impress upon materials which are open to all the world a right of property when he has, as the result of his own effort and expenditure, collected and reduced to a form serviceable to the public such material. The application of this principle to the present case, he thinks, makes it clear that the Associated Press has a right of property in all news transmitted to it by its agents until it abandons that right by publication. There seems, then, to be a right of property, which will be protected by the courts, in the news collected by the Associated Press abroad and telegraphed to it by its agents so long as that right is not abandoned by publication; and, as Mr. Kiernan has succeeded to the rights of the Associated Press, as far as it relates to "foreign financial news," he is entitled to protection in the use of that news unless he abandons it by publication. The question whether the Manhattan Quotation Telegraph Company made use of the plaintiff's news is next considered, the opinion being that on the evidence the affirmative is proved, the Manhattan Company showing no sources of information except through Abbott, who admitted taking Kiernan's news from the bulletin boards of the exchanges. In regard to what constitutes such a publication as amounts to an abandonment, Judge Van Brunt says: "It has been held that the representation of a drama upon the stage is not such a publication as deprives the author of his right of property therein. The delivery of a lecture to a public audience, or the preaching of a sermon by a minister to his congregation does not work a forfeiture of the common law right of property in the lecture or sermon. In regard to letters, the law of the State is that the property in them belongs to the writer, and the publication of such letters by the receiver of them has been restrained." Applying this principle, Judge Van Brunt continues, to the case now under discussion, "it is evident that if Mr. Kiernan transmitted his foreign financial news to his customers for their information by means of manifold slips exclusively, he could restrain the publication by these persons of such intelligence. Is there any difference in principle because he writes to his customers by telegraph? I am unable to see any distinction. The telegraph is simply a means which modern science has adapted to the purposes of communication between persons at a distance from each other, and I am unable to see that it makes any difference in the principle governing written communications whether Mr. Kiernan, sitting in his office, by means of the telegraph writes his communication upon paper in the office of his customer or whether he writes the communication in his own office, and then sends it to his customers." The claim by the defense that because Mr. Kiernan placed no restrictions on the use to be made by his customers of the information received through his instruments they could do what they pleased with the information is then considered, and such right denied. In conclusion the court says: "It would seem, therefore, that the transmission by Mr. Kiernan of his foreign financial news to his customers was a qualified publication which did not forfeit his right of property therein." The plaintiff is therefore entitled to judgment restraining the defendants from the publication of the foreign financial reports of the plaintiff.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Jordan vs. Clark.—Motion for a premptory mandamus denied, with costs. Opinion.

By Judge Brady.

Baldwin vs. Puff.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Fogg vs. Edwards.—Order granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Motions Granted.—National Broadway Bank vs. Bloomingdale; Tredwell vs. Jandon; National Broadway Bank vs. Bloomingdale et al.; Waters vs. Crawford; Wicke vs. Bondy; Tredwell vs. Jandon; Little vs. Rosenbush; Bosendaul vs. Bondy; Wicke vs. Bondy, and Whitman vs. Bondy.

Matter of Widening the Boulevard, Between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets.—Referred to John N. Lewis, Esq., to take proof and report.

Martha A. Broadway vs. Thomas E. Broadway.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Strong vs. Lyon.—Extra allowance to defendant of $250.

The People vs. Beugson.—I do not fell justified in awarding further compensation in this matter.

National Broadway Bank vs. Bloomingdale et al.—Motion granted. Separate orders may be prepared.

Matter of One Hundred and Tenth Street.—Reference ordered.

Biddleman vs. Kittredge.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Binny vs. Marshall.—Motion for reference granted, and it is referred to Charles H. Hildreth to hear and determine, unless the defendant within five days stipulates to admit the prices of the several items as well as the delivery thereof.

Judgments Granted.—Green vs. Moses and Oakley vs. Groves.

New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Neidig.—Motion granted on payment within five days of $10 term fee, $10 cost of motion and disbursements on request. Judgment to stand as security and defendant to stipulate to go on trial on the 17th inst.

Sinclair vs. Oakley and Truck vs. Brink.—Motions denied with $10 costs to abide events.

Ryder vs. Hull.—Motion granted.

Colborn vs. Trowbridge.—The application to dismiss the proceedings denied, and the defendant must be sworn.

Cautero vs. Vega.—Counsel may submit their authorities upon this question, and I should like to hear an argument after the question has been examined.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Woodruff et. al vs. Caldwell et al.—Findings of fact on judgment for plaintiff signed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Kiernan vs. Manhattan Quotation Telegraph Company.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

New-York Loan and Indemnity Company vs. Mead, &c.—Motion for extra allowance denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Seaman vs. McReynolds.—Order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

Parsch vs. Kurzman.—Motion denied; plaintiff's remedy is by motion in the proceedings in the United States District Court.

Beach vs. Wiey.—Motion to punish for contempt denied, with $10 costs.

THE SOAP CASE.

EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLER AT THE TOMBS POLICE COURT—TESTIMONY OF MR. BABBITT AND HIS BOOKKEEPER.

The preliminary examination in the case of Charles R. Beckwith, charged with embezzlement by Benjamin T. Babbitt, was begun yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Bixby. The prisoner—a short, stightly-built man, with rather handsome features—sat behind Mr. Fullerton, his counsel, intently reading a morning paper. Mr. Babbitt testified that he was a soap manufacturer, doing business at No. 69 Washington street; he had made the acquaintance of the prisoner in Utica five or six years before he employed him as clerk in 1868; his duties when first employed were to superintend the general business of the office and all the books connected with that business; he paid all bills, and had charge of the bank account; the witness was accustomed to sign two or three pages of blank checks at a time; the prisoner was employed at a salary of $2,000 or $3,000 the first year, the understanding being that his salary was to be increased at the rate of $500 a year; at the time of his discharge he was getting about five thousand dollars; during the several years of his employment Messrs. Gibbons, Lewis, and Ketchum were part of the time under him as bookkeepers; the witness was away about one-quarter of the time visiting his agencies at Whitesboro, N. Y., St. Louis, and Chicago. During such absences the prisoner kept him informed by mail of the condition of business at home. During a visit to St. Louis he saw a letter which the prisoner had written to one Husband, and when he returned in May, 1873, he discharged him. At this point a check on the Metropolitan National Bank for $11,656 55, drawn on Jan. 27, 1872, by Beckwith, was shown to the witness with an inquiry as to whether that amount had been paid over to him as the face of the check indicated. The witness replied that it had never been paid to him, but was a check signed in blank by himself and filled out by Beckwith. In the indorsement, "Pay B. T. Babbitt, per C. R. Beckwith," the word "per" had been erased. The witness resumed his testimony by stating that all money paid to him, or payments made by the firm, should have been entered in the cash-book. The "weight and tare" books, containing the entries of the receiving clerks, were sent to the offices, and the bills of the parties furnishing the goods compared with such entries, under the direction of Beckwith. All the check-books used during Beckwith's time were missing, but the witness thought that all the old weight and tare books had been found. The witness then concluded his testimony by stating that the average annual gross receipts of his business amounted to about $2,000,000.

George J. McGourkey, Paying Teller of the Metropolitan National Bank, was next called, and he testified relative to the check for the $11,656 55 drawn by Beckwith. To the best of his recollection the check was paid "over the counter" about February, 1872, but not to Babbitt. When Beckwith handed him the check he said that it lacked his [Beckwith's] indorsement. Beckwith then placed his name on the back—"Per C. R. Beckwith." The witness then told him that "per" was unnecessary, and after Beckwith had erased it, paid him the money in cash.

Edward R. Barton, a gentleman who had succeeded Lewis as head clerk of Babbitt's establishment, was next called and examined in detail as to the defalcations of the prisoner. He testified that upon examination of the books of the house, the only entry that he found show

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 Dis.of C.3.65s 68¾	100 Mich. Central.... 59⅜
200 Western Union... 74½	300 do....... 59⅜
200 do.......c. 74⅞	200 do....... 59¼
200 do....... 74⅝	100 do....... 59⅛
700 do....... 74¼	200 do....... 59
600 Union Pacific.... 74	500 do....... 58¾
60 do....... 73¾	100 do.....s3. 58½
400 Pacific Mail...s3. 38⅝	100 do....... 58½
200 do....... 38¾	100 do.....b3. 58¾
100 do.......c. 38⅛	1800 Lake Shore.... 61½
100 do.......c. 38⅛	3200 do....... 61⅝
200 do....... 38	1300 do....... 61½
100 do.....s3. 38	200 do.....c. 61½
500 do....... 37⅞	800 do.....s3. 61⅜
400 do....... 37¾	900 do.....c. 61⅜
500 do.....s3. 37¾	800 do....... 61¼
100 do....... 37⅞	1700 do....... 61⅛
1200 do....... 37⅞	900 do.....s3. 61
600 do....... 38	1100 do....... 60⅞
200 St. Paul Pref.... 68	700 do....... 61
200 do.....s3. 67⅝	1500 do....... 61
200 do....... 67⅝	100 do.....b3. 61⅛
200 St. Paul.... 35¾	1000 do....... 61
400 Erie Railway.... 16	100 Han. & St. Jo... 21½
400 do....... 15⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.... 17
600 do....... 15¾	100 North-western.c. 38⅞
200 do....... 15⅞	100 Pac. R. of Mo..s3. 13¼
200 do.....b3. 16	100 do....... 13
400 do....... 16	50 do....... 13¼
700 do....... 16⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......12.119⅞	$1,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '68.......120¼
7,000 do.......119¾	5,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '68.......12.120
2,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65.......b. c.115⅝	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.......b. c.117½
1,000 do.......c.115⅝	2,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.c.122⅜
6,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N......c.117¼	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6, L. bds.100⅜	300 N. Y. C.&H.b.c.b3.105½
1,000 Mo. 6s, '77.... 99½	20 do....... 105⅜
5,000 N.Y.St.7s,B.R.104	100 do....... 105⅜
1,000 B'yn. 6s,W. L.102	25 Clev. & P. G....... 90
10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. b. c....... 68¾	100 Erie Rail'y..b.c.c. 16⅛
	100 do....... 16⅛
3,000 Alb.&Susq. 2d.106½	300 do....... 16¼
2,000 N. J. C. con.....106⅞	200 do.....s3. 16⅛
1,000 L. & W. B. C... 96	100 Harlem.....b.c. c.130¾
10,000 M.& St. P., L. C. Div....... 95½	100 do.......131
	100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 58⅝
8,000 M.& St. P. C. & M. Div....... 89½	100 do....... 58⅞
	300 do....... 58¾
6,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 85¾	100 do....... 58⅝
2,000 do....... 85⅞	100 do....... 58⅝
19,000 do....... 86	61 do....... 58½
1,000 D.&S.C. 2d Di.103	100 do....... 58¼
2,000 M.& E. C. cons.103	600 do....... 58½
1,000 Mor.&E.7s,'71.107½	300 Un. Pacific.....b.c. 73¾
5,000 H.& St. J. 8s.C. 81¼	100 do....... 73½
1,000 Mich.So., S. F.106	300 Chi. & N. W.....b.c. 38⅝
1,000 Mich. C. 7s.....101⅜	300 do.....b3. 38¾
2,000 N.Y.C. 6s, '83.101¾	100 do....... 38¾
1,000 O.& M. C. S. F. 92½	100 C.&N.W. Pf.b. c. 56⅜
3,000 Ohio & M. 2d.... 70	200 do....... 56⅝
6,000 North Mo. 1st. 85	100 Du B. & S.City.b.c. 72
2,000 Cen. P. G. Bs.104⅞	2500 L. S. & M.So.b.c. 61
1,000 do....... 105	300 do....... 61⅛
8,000 C. P. 1st,S.J.B. 92	1600 do.....c. 61
2,000 do....... 92⅛	2100 do.....s3. 61
5,000 do.....b.c. 92⅛	600 do.....b3. 61⅛
1,000 S.P. bs. of Mo. 62	1000 do....... 61
1,000 W. Pa. bds.... 96⅝	2600 do....... 61⅛
12,000 Un. Pa. 1st.....102¾	2900 do....... 61¼
1,000 do....... 103⅛	200 do.....s3. 61⅛
2,000 do....... 103⅛	200 do.....c. 61⅛
10,000 do....... 103¾	600 do.....c. 61¼
7,000 Gt.W. 1st,'88. 82	1000 do.....c. 61⅜
1,000 C.B.&Q.c.,7s.107⅝	600 do.....s3. 61⅜
5,000 D.&H.r.bs.'91.111½	21 do....... 61⅜
1,000 T. & W. C. C.. 31	300 do....... 61⅜
1,000 L.& M. 1st.b.c. 97½	300 do.....s3. 61⅜
2,000 Erie 3d.....b.c. 97	100 do.....c. 61½
1,000 do....... 96½	1400 do.....s3. 61
10 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 94	2000 do....... 61
50 Mercantile Bk...106	300 do.....s3. 60⅞
22 Del. & H. C. Co...124	100 do.....s3. 60¾
70 do.....b.c.124¼	1300 do....... 60⅞
50 Am. Coal.....b. c. 50	100 Cen.R.of N.J.b.c.c.103¾
700 West. U. T.....b.c. 74½	100 do.....s60.102½
500 do....... 74	6 Chi.& R. I.....b.c.105¼
100 do.....b3. 74¼	100 do.....s3.104⅞
1100 P.M.S. Co.b.c.s3. 38¾	100 Chi.,M.&S.P.b.c.c. 35⅝
900 do....... 38	200 do....... 35⅜
200 do....... 38¼	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 67⅞
300 do.....b3. 38¼	100 do.....c. 67¾
900 do....... 38⅜	100 do....... 67⅞
1100 do....... 38⅛	300 do....... 68
100 do.....s3. 38¼	100 do....... 67⅞
100 do.....s3. 38⅜	100 Del., L. & West...117⅞
700 do....... 38⅛	100 do.....b.c.117⅞
2300 do....... 38	74 Morris & Essex...102
100 do....... 37⅞	200 do.....b.c.102
100 do....... 38	22 Chi. B. & Q.....b.c.115½
135 Am. Express.b.c. 57	100 do....... 115⅞
5 Ad. Ex.....b.c.b10.102¾	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 13
20 U. S. Express.b.c. 62½	100 do.....b3. 13
100 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 17	100 N. J. So....... 1

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 Pac.of Mo.1st 86	400 Lake Shore...b3. 61
8,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....103⅝	700 do.....s3. 60⅞
14,000 do....... 103⅝	100 do.....s3. 60⅞
5,000 do....... 103⅝	100 Erie R'way....s3. 16⅛
4,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 70	100 North-western.... 38⅝
5,000 Cen. P. G. Bs.104⅝	200 do.....s3. 38⅜
2,000 Del.&H. R.'91.111½	300 do....... 38⅜
15,000 H. & St.J.8s,C. 81¼	100 do.....s10. 38⅛
10 Mich. Central..... 58½	100 North-west'n Pf.. 56⅛
100 do....... 58⅜	100 Rock Island....s3.104⅜
1700 Pacific Mail.... 38	100 do....... 105
200 do....... 37⅞	100 Union Pacific.... 73½
200 do....... 38	100 St. Paul Pref...b3. 67⅞
100 do....... 38⅛	100 do....... 67¾
100 do.....c. 38	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s.R.'81.119⅞	$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. N.......117½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.......115¾	20,000 do....... 117
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......119⅜	10,000 U. S.10-40 R...117⅜
	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur... 122⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s,H. & St. Jo. is., '87....100	200 Panama R.b. c.s3.127½
24,000 U. Pac.7s,L.G.101	100 Ill.Central.b.c.s3. 98⅝
10,000 U. Pac. 1st.....103⅝	100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 58¾
10,000 do....... 104	100 do....... 58⅞
2,000 M. & St.P. 1st, La C. Div....... 95½	300 do....... 59
	100 do.....s60. 58½
1,000 W.U.T.c.1900. 97½	100 do....... 58¾
1,000 H.&St.J.8s,cv. 81¼	100 do.....s3. 59
1,000 M.& Es.7s,'71.107½	100 do.....s3. 58⅝
10,000 Tol.& W.cn.cv. 32	100 C. & N. W. b.c. c.s3. 38⅝
10,000 C.& R.I.&P.7s.108⅛	20 do....... 38½
5,000 C.Pac.1st, San J. Branch.... 92⅛	50 Cen. R.of N.J.b.c.104
	100 do....... 103½
10 N.Y.Gas C.b.c.xd.149½	300 L.S. & M.S.b.c.b3. 61
100 Cons. C. of Md.b.c. 47	1100 do....... 61
100 Atl. & Pac. T.b. c. 18½	800 do.....s3. 60⅞
1000 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 74⅞	100 do....... 61
100 do.....s30. 74¾	500 do....... 60⅞
100 do.....c. 74¼	300 do....... 61
900 do....... 74¼	2100 do.....s3. 61
200 do.....b3. 74⅝	100 do.....c. 61
400 do....... 74⅝	300 do.....b3. 61⅛
25 Adams Express...b.c. 105¾	100 Chi., Mil. & St. P. Pref.....b. c.b3. 67⅞
60 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.105¾	200 do....... 67¾
100 do....... 105⅜	100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 3
300 do.....s3.105⅜	5 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 98¼
1300 Pac. Mail.b.c.s3. 38½	100 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 16¾
100 do....... 38⅜	100 Morris & Essex...102
300 do....... 38⅜	100 do.....b. c.101¾
100 do.....c. 38⅜	20 do....... 102¼
600 do....... 38⅛	100 St. Louis, I. M. & So.....b. c.b3. 15
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 16½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new.... 117⅛	400 Erie Railway.... 16⅛
2,000 C.Pac.San J.B. 92⅛	100 Mich. Central.... 59⅛
9,000 do....... 92¼	100 do....... 59
2,000 C.Pac. G. Bds.105⅛	100 Illinois Central.... 98⅝
5,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 86	100 North-western.... 38¾
600 Pacific Mail...b3. 38⅛	600 Lake Shore....b3. 61¼
300 do.....b30. 38⅝	2800 do....... 61¼
1600 do....... 38⅛	200 do....... 61⅛
200 do.....b3. 38½	1700 do.....s3. 61
100 do.....s3. 38⅜	200 Rock Island....105
800 do....... 38½	100 St. Paul.... 35½
200 do.....b3. 33⅝	200 St. Paul Pref.... 67⅞
5 N. Y. C. & Hud...105¾	100 do....... 67¾
150 do....... 105⅛	100 Tol. & Wab.... 3⅛
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel.... 18½	100 Del., L. & West..118

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

The large January disbursements now in progress at this point are beginning to have a favorable effect on the money market, and will in a short time restore it to complete ease once more. Outside of Wall street, especially among our leading merchants, a hopeful view is taken of the future of business, and there are certainly good grounds for this feeling. The crops, which really form the basis of the nation's wealth, are large, and the marketing of them must bring about a revival of the industries of the country. Regarding these facts, it seems not a little strange that some journals, while professing to be anxious for the public welfare, and desirous of promoting business, are constantly decrying values and endeavoring to create uneasiness and distrust. Day by day the often exploded prophesies of impending danger are repeated, and the black flag of liquidation is hung out. The journalistic prophets of evil never seem to be in the least abashed by the failure of events to sustain their gloomy vaticinations, but, on the contrary, continue on their course as if their sole ambition was to bankrupt things generally. That merchants and financiers, who appreciate that without confidence there can be no revival of trade and return to prosperity, should deprecate the action of these journals in this respect, and ascribe it to motives selfish and personal, is very natural. The latest achievement in this peculiar line of business was an effort on the part of a morning journal yesterday to discount the effect on the stock market of the death of a fellow-creature, a proceeding as heartless as it was indecent. Toward the close of 1875 there was a marked improvement at most of the leading trade centres of the United States, especially at the West. New-York, although somewhat behind in the revival, showed signs of returning confidence and increasing business. This improving tendency may have been checked somewhat in the past by wreckers and croakers, journalistic and otherwise, but indications are not wanting that the public begin to understand the tactics of these gentry, and are indisposed to be further deceived by them.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange were somewhat smaller than yesterday, aggregating 92,600 shares, of which over two-thirds were in Lake Shore and Pacific Mail. During the morning hours the market was weak and lower, the decline ranging from ½ to 1 ₱ cent., but in the afternoon a firmer feeling set in, under the influence of the announcement of the dividend and statement of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Directors, after which a partial, and, in some cases, full recovery ensued. Lake Shore opened at 61½@61⅝, but declined to 60¾ before 1 o'clock. There was a subsequent recovery to 61⅜ and a reaction to 61. Pacific Mail declined from 38⅜ to 37¾, and at the close rose to 38⅝, under an active buying movement. Michigan Central dropped from 59¼ to 58⅜, with late dealings at 59@59⅛. The balance of the list was comparatively firm, within a narrow range of fluctuations, the changes, with the exceptions of Union Pacific and Erie, having been only ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. Among investment shares Harlem advanced to 131, Panama to 127½, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 118.

There was no perceptible change in the money market during the early hours of business, the transactions having been at 7 ₱ cent. currency to gold interest. Toward the close, however, there was a better supply of capital offering, and call loans were done as low as 4@5 ₱ cent. The money paid out for interest and dividends will soon find its way back to its accustomed channels, and, at the best, the present ruling rates for call loans can be maintained but a short time longer. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 6½ to 8 ₱ cent. The National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day were $300,000.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £63,000 from the Bank of England on balance to-day. Money is a shade easier at London, three months' discounts in the open market being down to 3½ ₱ cent., which is ½ below the bank rate. Consols were lower and at the close were quoted at 93⅞@93¾ for money, and 93⅞@94 for the account. United States Bonds continue firm, and Old 1865s closed at 104⅜@104⅝, 1867s at 108⅛, 10-40s at 106⅜@106⅝, and New 5s at 105¼@105⅜. Erie ranged from 14⅜ to 14⅞. The sterling exchange market was quiet. At an early hour the leading drawers reduced their rates from $4 85 and $4 89 to $4 84½ and $4 88½ for 60 days and demand bills respectively, but the business was at $4 84 and $4 88. Gold was dull and featureless. Opening sales were at 112⅛, and no change took place until nearly midday, when there was an advance to 112⅝. Subsequently the price declined to 112⅜, and at the close recovered to 112½. On gold loans the rates ranged from 3 to 6 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm and a fraction higher. There was a steady demand for railroad mortgages, and the market has an improving tone. These securities are much sought after by the investment public, the improvement in prices of late having been very marked in many of the well-established issues. Some of the bonds are still selling at low prices, as compared with Government bonds and other leading investments, and afford larger returns on the capital invested than the latter, while offering ample security to holders in regard to principal. Union Pacific Firsts advanced from 103⅛ to 104, closing at the highest point. Considerable amounts have recently been taken for European account. Central Pacific Firsts receded a fraction, but at the close advanced to 105⅛. After the Pacific issues, the largest dealings were in Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds, which were strong at an advance to 86. Milwaukee and St. Paul and other Western bonds were generally ¼@½ ₱ cent. higher. State bonds were firm on a limited business.

The Lake Shore Directors met to-day and declared a dividend of *Two ₱ cent.* out of the earnings for the six months ending with Dec. 31, and the following statement was presented of the operations of the road during that time:

Gross earnings	$7,545,000
Operating expenses and taxes	5,051,000
Net earnings	$2,494,000
Interest on bonded debt, leases of branch roads, and dividend payable Feb. 1, 1876, on guaranteed stock	1,419,000
Balance	$1,075,000

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch have issued a circular to the bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad calling their attention to the importance of the recent decision of the United States Circuit Court in the matter of the receivership, and also inviting their adhesion to the plan of reorganization, which has already been accepted by bondholders to the extent of $10,000,000. It is essential that bondholders should signify their approval of the plan without delay.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

Gold receipts	$478,771 10
Gold payments	920,966 81
Gold balance	44,551,405 01
Currency receipts	483,880 66
Currency payments	1,317,649 23
Currency balance	36,102,170 75
Customs	461,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 5.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	112⅝	112½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1867s, coup	119⅝	119⅜
Bills on London	$4 84@$4 84½	$4 84
New-York Central	105¾	105½
Rock Island	105⅛	105
Pacific Mail	38¼	38⅝
St. Paul	35½	35½
St. Paul Preferred	68	67⅞
Lake Shore	61¼	61
North-western	39	38¾
North-western Preferred	56½	56¼
Western Union	74¼	74⅜
Union Pacific	74	73½
Wabash	3¼	3⅛
Delaware, Lack., and Western	117½	118
New-Jersey Central	104	103½
Panama	127	*125
Erie	15¾	16⅛
Ohio	17⅛	17
C., C. and I. C	3½	3⅛
Harlem	130¾	131

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	105½	105⅜	845
Harlem	131	130¾	200
Erie	16¼	15¾	4,000
Lake Shore	61⅝	60¾	49,771
Wabash	3⅛	3	200
North-western	38⅞	38⅝	1,200
North-western Preferred	56⅝	56⅛	400
Rock Island	105	104¾	500
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35½	35⅜	600
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	68	67¾	2,000
Del., Lack. and Western	118	117⅝	500
New-Jersey Central	103¾	103½	350
Michigan Central	59½	58⅜	....
Illinois Central	98⅝	98⅝	....
Union Pacific	74	73½	....
Dubuque and Sioux City	72	72	150
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	115⅞	115⅞	322
Han. and St. Joseph	21½	21½	100
Morris and Essex	102	101¾	470
Ohio and Mississippi	17	16¾	400
Missouri Pacific	13¼	13	475
Panama	127½	127½	200
Western Union	74½	74¼	4,200
Atlantic and Pac. Tel	18½	18½	200
Pacific Mail	38⅝	37¾	20,700
Consolidated Coal	47	47	100
Iron Mountain	15	15	100
Jersey Southern	1	1	100
Total sales			92,604

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	122¼	122¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119¾	120
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	120⅝	121
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	113½	....
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	113½	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115½	116
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	115⅞	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1865s new, reg'd	117	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1865s new, coup	117	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	119¼	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	120	120½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	120¼	120¾
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅛	117⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116½	116¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	116⅝	116¾

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $482,000 for interest, and $95,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$52,043,000
Gold balances	3,192,696
Currency balances	3,919,392

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$80,882,826
Currency balances	5,401,574
Gold exchanges	6,933,316
Gold balances	1,829,295

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Funded	37	N. C., N.C.R., A.&O.	53
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	10	N.C.NCR.c.off,J.&J.	35
Ark. 7s, Mem.& L.R.	10	NC.NCR.c.off,A.&O.	35
A.7s,L.R.,P.B.&N.O.	10	N. C., F. A., '66	8
A.7s,Miss.O.&R.Riv.	10	N. C., F. A., '68	7
Ark.7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10	N. C., n. bds., J.&J.	7
Connecticut 6s	105	N. C., n. bds., A.&O.	7
Indiana 5s	100	N. C., S. T., class 1..	2½
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100	N. C., S. T., class 2..	2½
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100	N. C., S. T., class 3..	2½
Illinois War Loan	100	Ohio 6s, '81	103½
Kentucky 6s	101	Ohio 6s, '66	105
La. 6s, Levee Bonds.	40	Rhode Island 6s	105½
La. 8s, L. Bds. of '75.	38	South Carolina 6s	34
La. 8s of 1910	10	S. C. 6s, J. & J	34
Michigan 6s, '78-'79.	102	S. C. 6s, A. & O	33½
Michigan 6s, '83	104	S. C., F. A., '66	34
Michigan 7s, '90	107	S. C., L. C., '89,J.&J.	34
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99	N. C., L.C.,'89,A.&O.	34
Mo. 6s, due in '77	99	S. C. 7s of '88	35
Mo. 6s, due in '78	99	S. C., Non-fund. bs..	4⅝
Mo. 6s, due in '79	99	Tennessee 6s, old	41⅜
Mo. 6s, due in '80	99⅛	Tenn. 6s, n. bds	40½
Fund. Bs. due '94-5.	100⅝	Tenn. 6s, n. bds., n. s.	40¼
L.B.,due'81 to '91 inc.	100⅜	Texas 10s of '76	101
Asy.or Un'ty, due'92.	100⅝	Virginia 6s, old	37
Han.& St.Jo. due '76.	99¼	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	38
Han.& St.Jo. due '86.	99¼	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	38
Han.& St.Jo. due '87.	99¼	Virginia 6s, C. bds..	75
N. Y. R. B. Loan	103½	Virginia 6s, ex m. c.	67
N. C. 6s, o., J. & J..	15¼	Virginia 6s, C., 2d s-	46
N. C. 6s, o., A. & O..	15¼	Virginia 6s, D. bds..	8⅝
N. C., N.C.R., J.&J.	53	Dist.ofCol.3-65s,1924.	68⅝

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	112½	Clev. & Tol. S. F	104¼
Alb. & Susq. 2d	106½	Cleve. & Tol. new b.	103½
Alb. & Susq. 3d	101	Cleve., P. &A. old b.	102
Bos., H. & E. 1st	19¼	Cleve., P.&A.new b.	102
Bos., H. & E. guar..	18	Detroit, M.&T. bds.	102
B.,C.R. &M.1st,7s,g.	36¼	Buff. & Erie n. bds..	102
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	29½	Buff. & State L. 7s	100
Ches. & O., ex c	25	Lake Shore D. B	103
La. & Mo. 1st guar..	95	Lake Shore C.C. 1st.	102
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.	100	Lake Shore C.rg. 1st.	100½
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s.	107	Lake Shore C. rg. 2d.	95
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.	108	Mar. & Cin. 1st	108
C.,R.I.&PS F.I.6s'95.	100	Mich. C. C. 7s 1902.	101¼
Cen. R. of N. J.1st,C.	108½	M. C.1st, 8s1882 S.F.	114
Cen. R. of N.J.Conv.	106⅝	N. Y. C. 6s 1883	101½
Leh.&W. B. C. guar.	95½	N. Y. C. 6s 1887	100¾
Am. Dock & Im.bds.	100½	N. Y. C. 7s 1876	103
M. &St.P.1st,8s.P.D.	115	N. Y. C.&H.1st C	120
M&StP1st,7s,$ GRD.	89	N. Y. C. & H.1st	115
M&StP1st,7s,£GRD.	91	H.R. 7s 2d S.F.1885,	110½
M.&St.P.1st,LaC. D.	95½	Har. 1st 7s coup	115½
M. & St.P.1st,I.&MD.	84	Har. 1st 7s reg	115
M. & St.P.1st, I.&D.	79½	O. & M. Con. S. F	92½
M. & St.P.1st,H.&D.	79½	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	91½
M. & St.P.1st,C.&M.	89¾	Ohio & Miss. 2d con.	69½
M. & St. P. C. S. F..	79¾	Cen. Pacific G. Bds.	104⅞
M. & St. P. 2d	92½	C. P., S. J. B'ch	92
C. & N. W. S. Fund.	105	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st..	90½
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	101	C. P. Land G. bds	94
C. & N. W. Con.bds.	99¼	Western Pac. bds	96⅝
C. & N. W., Ex. bds.	90	Un. Pac. 1st bds	103⅜
C. & N. W. 1st	102¾	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	100½
C. & N.W. cp. G. bs.	85⅞	Un. Pac. S. Fund	94⅝
C. & N.W. reg.G.bs.	83	S. Pac. Bds. of Mo..	61½
Gal. & Chi. Ext'd	106	Pac. of Mo. 1st	86
Penin. 1st Conv	100	Pac. of Mo. 2d	65
Win.& St.Peters 1st.	75	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..	112½
Win. & St.Peters 2d.	57	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	107
C.,C.C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.	106	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	101
C., C., C. & I. Con	95½	Cleve. & P.Con. S. F.	107¼
Mor. & Es. 1st	114	Cleve. & P. 4th S. F.	101
Mor. & Es. 2d	111	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	45
Mor. & Es. bds,'1900.	100	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	95
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71	107⅜	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	57
Mor.& Es.1st,Con.G.	105½	Alt. & T. H. 1st	106
Erie 1st, Ext'd	104½	A. & T. H. 2d Pf	87
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	96½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	75
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	97	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex..	82
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	95½	T. & W. 1st, S.L.div.	60½
Long Dock bonds	101	Tol. & Wab. 2d	53½
B., N.Y. & E.1st, '77.	85	Tol. & W. cons.conv.	31
H. & St.Jo. 8s, Conv.	81⅛	Han.& Naples 1st	29
Cedar F. & Min. 1st.	81	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	53½
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st	25	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	43
Ind., Bl. & W. 2d	10¼	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st.	62
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	101¼	West. Un. bs. 1900, c.	97
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.	106	West. Un. bs. 1900, r.	96

And the following for City Bank shares:

American Exchange	114	Manhattan	151
Central National	99	Mechanics'	140
Chatham	135	Merchants'	119½
City	300	Nassau	103
Corn Exchange	133	New-York	128
First National	200	Ninth National	80
Fourth National	92½	Phœnix	96
Fulton	150	Republic	85½
German American	83	State of New-York	105
Import. & Traders'	190		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102½
City 6s, new	106⅛	106¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134¾	134⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	53⅝	53¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	54¼	54½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼	62⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43⅝
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅜	20½
Northern Central Railroad	34½	34⅝
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	103¼	103½

The Metropolitan Savings Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of *Six ₱ cent.* per annum out of the earnings of the past six months. The statement of the bank shows that its assets are $6,025,053 45, and liabilities $6,522,675 50, leaving a surplus of $402,377 95.

The Board of Directors of the Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Board of Directors of the United States Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Eight ₱ cent.*, payable on demand, making the eighty-first dividend paid by the company.

The Board of Directors of the Irving Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*, and an extra dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable 10th inst.

The Hoffman Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	82	Molasses, bbls	934
Broom-corn, bales	48	Spirits Turp., bbls	325
Bees-wax, pks	3	Resin, bbls	2,411
Cotton, bales	8,371	Oil-cake, pks	900
Bullion, bars	1,440	Pork, pks	456
B. E. Peas, bags	3	Beef, pks	298
Copper, bbls	29	Cut-meats, pks	1,826
Copper, cakes	136	Lard, pks	1,998
Dried Fruit, pks	26	Stearine, pks	50
Eggs, bbls	790	Butter, pks	2,619
Flour, bbls	11,459	Cheese, pks	1,483
Wheat, bushels	35,200	Tallow, pks	95
Corn, bushels	49,073	Lard-oil, bbls	55
Oats, bushels	33,496	Dressed Hogs, No	853
Rye, bushels	140	Pea-nuts, bags	235
Malt, bushels	40	Pecans, pks	94
Barley, bushels	6,500	Rice, pks	298
Grass seed, bags	185	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	80
Beans, bbls	85	Starch, bxs	100
Peas, bushels	129	Spelter, pcs	3,018
Corn-meal, bbls	410	Tea, half chests	1,300
Corn-meal, bags	929	Tobacco, hhds	139
Buckw't Flour, pks	80	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	127
Oat-meal, bbls	60	Whisky, bbls	339
Hops, bales	766	Wool, bales	127
Hides, No	5,983	Skins, bales	86
Hides, bdls	1,177	Silk, pks	391
Leather, sides	5,307		

ASHES—Have been very dull at $5@$5 50 for Pots and $7 for Pearl ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been in limited demand, with Yellow quoted at from 31c.@32½c. ₱ lb.; fancy lots higher.

CANDLES—Have been very moderately inquired for, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Dull and nominal. Stock in first hands, 484 bags.

COFFEE—Inactive; quotations as in our last; 1,800 bags Rio, by the May Queen, at Baltimore, sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been held more firmly for early delivery, on a moderately active demand, mainly from export buyers. Official quotations unaltered. Ordinary now quoted at 10⅛c.; Low Middling, 12 11-16c.@12 15-16c.; Middling, 13 5-16c.@13½c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 3,687 bales, (of which 1,304 bales were on last evening, including 2,497 bales to shippers, 190 bales to spinners, and 1,000 bales in transit. Of the sales 100 bales were to arrive....And for forward delivery, a fair movement has been reported at a shade stronger prices, closing barely steady....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,800 bales, (of which 1,100 bales were on last evening and 13,700 bales to day,) with 1,700 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13¼c.; February, 13 7-16c.; March, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; April, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; May, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; June, 14 5-16c. July, 14 7-16c.@14 15-32c.; August, 14½c....The receipts at this port to-day were 8,371 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 23,513 bales, against 20,842 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 97,488 bales, against 114,342 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,450,040 bales, against 2,183,566 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 38,976 bales; to the Continent, 22,667 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 138,650 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 800,513 bales.

DYE-WOODS—Have been in light request and somewhat irregular in price; stock, 3,576 tons Logwood, 1,600 tons Lima-wood, 1,500 tons Japan-wood, 438 tons Fustic, 167 tons Barwood, and 108 tons Cam-wood.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in slack demand since our last, within the range of $2 30@$2 35 for No. 1, short and full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A comparatively limited movement has been reported in most kinds of State and Western Flour, with prices quoted generally as favoring buyers. The bids for lines of Shipping Extras have been unsatisfactory to sellers, and negotiations have been making slow progress. No. 2 and Superfine attracted a little more attention at current figures. City Mills product less active. Trade and Family Extras quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,700 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 90@$5 60, mainly at $4 40@$4 75; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3@$4, mainly at $3 25@$3 75; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 10@$4 50, chiefly at $4 25@$4 40, with fancy do. at higher figures; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25 for prompt delivery; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 10@$6 60, chiefly at $5 90@$6 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 30; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 20@$7 35, and patent at $6 50@$9 50, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 6,900 bbls. shipping stock, part to arrive, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour dull and weak within yesterday's range; 700 bbls....Rye Flour tamer and at the close quoted less firm; 280 bbls. sold, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40 for Superfine, the latter for choice....Corn-meal in moderate request at about former figures; equal to 1,300 bbls. sold, of which were 600 bbls. Brandywine at $3 85, and 350 bbls. Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25 delivered....Buckwheat Flour inactive within the range of $2@$2 40 ₱ 100 lb., the latter for fancy.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about steady, on a moderate inquiry for milling and shipment, but closing rather weaker, influenced, to some extent, by the firmer range of steam freights, especially for Liverpool. Winter Wheat held confidently, but quiet. Sales reported, since our last, of 89,000 bushels, at equal to $1 30@$1 32 for good to choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring; $1 09 for No. 3 Milwaukee do., afloat; 98c.@$1 03 for Rejected and inferior Spring; $1 45 for White Western, and $1 30, in part, for Red Western....Corn has been moderately active, opening stronger but closing decidedly lower, influenced, in good part, by the rally in berth freights. Offerings more urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels, at 66c.@68c., for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, chiefly at 66½c.@67c. for prime, but closing at 66c. for do., afloat; 66c. for low grade do. do.; 57½c.@60c., chiefly at 58½c.@59c., for "no grade" new Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 64½c.@66c. for new Mixed Western, ungraded, car lots; 67c.@68c. for new Yellow Western; 70c.@72½c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 66c.@67c. for Yellow Southern....Rye, quiet, but steady; 600 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 95c. ₱ bushel....Barley held more firmly, but less active; sales, 2,000 bushels about fair Canada West at $1 14; 2,500 bushels good do., at $1 20; 6,000 bushels good two-rowed State at 90c., delivered; a few car lots of inferior two-rowed do. (reported) at 82½c.@85c., and one car load of damaged four-rowed State at 86c. ₱ bushel....Malt and Buckwheat about as last quoted....Of Canada Peas, 8,000 bushels sold, in bond, at $1 02 ₱ bushel....Oats have been more active, and quoted steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 65,000 bushels at 47c.@47½c. for No. 2 Chicago, 46c.@47c. for New-York Light Mixed; 47c. for New-York No. 2; 45½c. for New-York No. 3; 46c.@47c. for Mixed State; 46c.@50c. for poor to good White Western; 45c.@50c. for very inferior to very good White State, and 53c. for very fancy do., (one car load.)....Feed in limited demand and quoted easier, ranging from $18@$24; business mostly within the range of $18 50@$20 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw about as last quoted.

HIDES—Have been quoted steady, but not very active; sales 3,000 Buenos Ayres at 20c., gold, four months; 750 Central American and 300 Payta on private terms....Stock in first hands here this morning, 134,800 Hides and 1,401 bales do., against 225,400 Hides and 1,101 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in fairly active request, with New-York State, new crop, quoted firm at 10c.@15c., (with choice to fancy at 16c.@18c.;) Eastern 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c.

LEATHER—Has been selling moderately on a generally steady basis as to prices.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans further sales of 550 bbls. have been made within the range of 52c.@61c. for good to fancy; market quoted steady, but otherwise dull.

NAILS—Have been in light request, on the basis of $2 90@$3 for common Fence and Sheathing in a jobbing way.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more sought after and quoted rather firmer, with Strained to good Strained at $1 70@$1 75; sales 700 bbls. Strained at $1 70; 1,200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 20@$2 62½, and 50 bbls. Pale at $5 50 ₱ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch unchanged....Of Spirits Turpentine, 290 bbls. merchantable sold at 38½c.; market steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate request and quoted at 7⅝c.@7¾c., in bulk, and 10¾c.@10⅞c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined has been in fair demand with early delivery quoted at the close at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; sales, 10,000 bbls. at 13⅝c.@13¾c....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@19½c....Naphtha at 8⅛c.@9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 13⅜c.@13½c., with sales of 10,000 bbls....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 13¼c.@13⅜c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in fair demand for early delivery, mostly for shipment, at firmer prices....Sales for early delivery have been reported of 1,725 bbl. lots new Western Mess, uninspected, at $20 75@$21, chiefly at $20 75@$20 85....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 50; City do., $21 50@$21 75; Extra Prime, $15 50 ₱ bbl., but dull....And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, January and February options quoted at $20 75 asked; and March, at $20 90 asked ₱ bbl., without transactions....Dressed Hogs have been offered more freely and less active, with City quoted down to 9¾c.@10½c. for heavy to light; fancy Pigs at 10¾c....Western, medium averages, 9c.; poor do., 8½c....Cut-meats have been in quite moderate demand at about previous prices, buyers having any existing advantage. Sales have been reported of 10,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk 13 lb., at 11c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 12c.@13c.; 450 Pickled Shoulders at 8½c., and sundry small lots of other City Bulk stock within our previous range....Western Dry-salted Shoulders in some request, and quoted here at 8c., and at the West at 7c.@7¼c.; Long-cut Hams, at the West, at 10¾c.@11c....Bacon has been more sought after for export, with City Long Clear quoted at 10¾c.; Western Long Clear at 10¾c.; Cumberland, 11c.@11½c., the latter for very light. Offerings generally limited. Sales, 150 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10¾c. And for Chicago delivery, 250 bxs. Long Clear at 9⅞c. And for Western delivery, 900 bxs., various cuts, including Long Clear at 9⅞c.; light Long Rib at 10¼c.; and Dry-salted Shoulders at 7⅛c....Western Lard has been quoted a shade lower, on a much lighter movement. Western advices less favorable....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of small lots of prime at 12 15-16c.; 50 tcs., off grade, at 12⅝c....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 750 tcs., seller January, at 12 15-16c.; 1,750 tcs., February, at 13⅛c.@13 3-16c., closing steady at 13⅛c.; with March quoted as closing at 13¼c.; and April, at 13⅜c....City Lard has been quiet and quoted less firm, with sales reported of 90 tcs. City Steam at 12⅞c.; 100 tcs. fancy do. at 13c.; and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12⅜c.@12½c. ₱ lb....Refined Lard has been moderately sought after, with sales reported of 250 tcs. for the Continent at 13¼c.; 100 tcs. for West Indies at 12½c., and 300 tcs. for South America at 13½c. ₱ lb....Of Beef, 325 tcs. City Extra India Mess, part at $30; and 100 tcs. Philadelphia on private terms; market otherwise dull and unchanged....And of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. sold on private terms, quotations as before....Business in Butter has been generally slow, the main call having been for local trade purposes and for the finest grades. Prices have been ruling weak, especially so for the less desirable qualities. We quote from 20c.@30c. for ordinary to prime State; 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy do.; 14c.@32c. for very poor to fancy Western, and 20c.@25c. for fair to very choice Rolls....Cheese has been slow of sale at about former rates. We quote on the basis of from 10c.@13¼c. for good to fancy State Factory, (the latter offered with reserve,) and 8½c.@12½c. for good to fancy Ohio do....Eggs have been in moderate request at 28c.@31c. for fair to choice fresh stock, and 24c.@26c. for limed....Tallow has been moderately inquired for, with sales of 95,000 lb. fair to prime at 9½c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb.; choice City held at 10c. ₱ lb....Stearine dull, with prime to very choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13⅛c.@13¼c.; choice City, 13¼c. ₱ lb.; sales, 20,000 lb. Western, on private terms....And of Grease, 50 tcs., on private terms.

SKINS—Have been in quite moderate request since our last, with Deer quoted thus: Honduras at 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 47½c.; Guatemala, 52½c.; Chagres, 47½c.; San Juan, 38½c; Campeachy, 47½c.; Sisal, 45c.; Para, 47½c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.; Angostura, 40c.; Matamoras, Texas, &c., at 30c.@36c., currency, ₱ lb. And Goat thus: Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 47c.; Curacoa, (selected,) 50c.; Cape, 36c.; Madras, 45c.; Patna, 37c.; East India Tanned Goat, 90c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 62½c., currency.

SOAP—Has been selling moderately, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@9c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been comparatively quiet, with Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves, 47c.@47½c.; East India Pepper, 14c.@15c.; White Pepper, 22½c.@24c.; Pimento, 13½c.; Ginger, 9c.@11c., gold, ₱ lb.

STARCH—Has been fairly active, with Western Corn quoted at 4¼c.@5c. ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Has been in demand and held firmly, with Sicily at from $85@$140 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $75@$85 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw steady, as last quoted, with sales reported of 58,000 bags Iloilo, and 5,000 bags Pernambuco, on private terms. Refined in good request, with Powdered and Granulated quoted at 10½c., and other kinds as before.

TEAS—Have been in more demand within the previous range; sales, 750 half chests Green, 2,500 half chests Japan, and 1,500 half chests Oolong, on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted again lower, with sales reported of 300 bbls. at $1 11½; 25 bbls. at $1 12. And of Alcohol, 50 bbls. at $2 13 ₱ gallon, free.

FREIGHTS—A more active movement was noted in the way of berth freights at generally easier rates, though closing more firmly, especially for room for Grain by steam to British ports. And the chartering business was also comparatively brisk, with the main call for tonnage for Petroleum, Cotton, Grain and Oil-cake, rates showing weakness in most instances....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 300 bales Cotton, (compressed,) at 21-64d. ₱ lb.; 1,100 bbls. Flour at 3s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 100 tons Oil-cake at 23s. 9d.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton, and, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@13-32d. ₱ lb.; 56,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.@9d., closing at 9d. ₱ 60 lb.; 150 bbls. Apples on private terms; 220 pks. Provisions, part reported at 45s; 25 tons Clover-seed at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton; also, a British bark, 723 tons, hence, with Cotton, at 11-32d. ₱ lb., as it runs; a Norwegian bark, 450 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; a British bark, with Cotton, from Norfolk, at £2, with tonnage, subsequently reported as offering at 38s.; a British brig, with about 1,300 bales Cotton, from Galveston, at 19-32d. ₱ lb., (with option of Havre,) and two British ships, 1,319 and 1,316 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (reported as chartered there,) on the basis of 50s....For London, by sail, 20,000 bushels Peas, (of through freight,) at 9d. ₱ 60 lb., and, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain, including 24,000 bushels at 10¼d., and 16,000 bushels at 10½d., closing at the latter rate ₱ 60 lb.; 400 tcs. Beef, part at 9s. ₱ tierce, 400 bales Hops at ⅝d. ₱ lb., and 50 tons Oil-cake at 30s. ₱ ton; also a British bark, 309 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, in bbls., at 3s. 1½d. ₱ bbl., and an American bark, 782 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at market rates....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, 481 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl.; and a British brig, 329 tons, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, at 30s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard at 9s. ₱ tierce; and 4 tons Lard, in racks, at 50s. ₱ ton; also, rumored, a bark, hence, with Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl., and Grain at 8½d. ₱ bushel, but without confirmation....For Hull, by steam, 25 tons Leather at 95s. ₱ ton....For Bristol Channel direct, a British bark, 262 tons, hence, with Oil-cake at 25s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 530 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d., if one-third of cargo in bags, or 6s. 6d. all bulk; a Norwegian bark, 618 tons, with equal to about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms; a Norwegian bark, 335 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,300 quarters do. from New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, at 6s. 9d. ₱ quarter, and German bark, 890 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, on private terms....For Antwerp, a German bark, 904 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 7½d. (with option of Bremen;) a British bark, 918 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. do. from Philadelphia or Baltimore, at 5s., (same option;) and a Swedish bark, 378 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, a German ship, 1,084 tons, hence, with 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 4½d., (with option of Hamburg;) and a German bark, 523 tons, with about 3,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 450 tcs. Lard and 15 tons Wet-salted Hides on private terms; and 1,000 lb. mdse., (light,) at 9 reich-marks....For Rotterdam, by steam, equal to 150 tons Provisions, part at 45s. ₱ ton....For Reval, a British bark, 660 tons, hence, with Cotton, at ½d. ₱ lb....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, with about 3,200 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, at $1 ₱ bbl....For Matanzas, a bark, 451 tons, and a schooner, 296 tons, hence, with Empty Casks, reported at $1, currency; and an American brig, 416 tons, with Empty Casks, Shooks, and Hoops, from Baltimore, at $1, 25c., and $7, respectively....For Pernambuco, a British brig, with about 2,800 bbls. Flour, from Baltimore, reported at $1 ₱ bbl....For Maracaibo and back to New-York, an American schooner, about 2,300 bbls. capacity, with general cargo reported at $2,500....For Cardenas and back north of Hatteras, an American schooner, 305 tons, reported on private terms....For Barbados, two schooners, hence, reported at equal to about 25c. for Shooks....For Demerara, a British schooner, about 1,500 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at about 50c. ₱ bbl....For Jamaica, an American brig, about 1,450 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 42½c. ₱ bbl., and back with Logwood, at $4....For Aux Cayes, an American schooner, about 1,100 bbls. capacity, hence, reported on the basis of 75c. ₱ bbl....For Portland, a brig, with Coal, from Elizabethport, reported at $1 55 ₱ ton....For New-York, a schooner with Sugar and Molasses, from Attakapas, reported at $4 and $1 50 respectively.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876.

On a moderate run of horned Cattle trade was firm at the low rates of last Monday. The herds on hand were disposed of when the markets closed at noon. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices were 9¼c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 6 to 9¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove sales were effected at 8½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5 to 10 cwt., from 55 to 58 lb. net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Veals and Calves held on sale. Sheep fair of sale at 4¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Lambs not quoted. There were no live Hogs on sale. City Dressed moderately active at 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Western Dressed sold at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 34 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 66 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant, with 50c. on ₱ head; 78 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., with a fraction ₱ head off, weight 7½ cwt., strong; 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., with 75c. off ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 60 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7½ cwt., scant; 13 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 9¼ cwt., strong. Held on sale 64 Illinois Steers. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Brothers 80 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong. W. Thompson sold for Hasbury & Co. 18 poor Iowa Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 86 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. Siegel sold for A. N. Monroe 82 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Burchard & Merrit sold in part for A. N. Monroe 47 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 211 State sheep, weight 16,300 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 168 State Sheep, weight 14,043 lb., at 6⅜c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for Heath & Co., 11 car loads of Indiana Steers from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 swt.; for Sadler, Havens & Co., 16 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for E. Newton, 150 Ohio Oxen, Steers, and Heifers from 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6@10 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Rankin & Co., 35 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Briggs & Co., 16 common Ohio Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 6½ cwt.; for I. Brown, 60 Kentucky Steers from good to choice, from 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½@8 cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Brown, 62 Kentucky Steers from common to choice, from 10c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for G. Baker, 33 Kentucky Oxen and Steers at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for M. Kahn, 17 Kentucky Oxen at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Strauss & Stern, 35 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for H. Kahn, 17 still-fed Kentucky Bulls at 4¾c. ₱ lb., on live weight of 1,300 lb. ₱ head. B. & H. Westheimer sold for Riddle & Heath 118 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for M. B. Doty, 157 corn-fed Texan Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 13 Illinois Steers and Oxen at 8½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights 5 to 9 cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 29 common Illinois Steers at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 85 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 42 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 14 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels 48 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 197 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,510 lb., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 147 Kentucky Sheep, weight 14,870 lb., at $5 68¾ ₱ cwt.; 154 Kentucky Sheep, weight 13,290 lb., at $5 31¼ ₱ cwt.; 135 Kentucky Sheep, weight 15,350 lb., at 6⅜c. ₱ lb.; 256 Kentucky Sheep, weight 28,000 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 196 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,940 lb., at $5 81¼c. ₱ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 220 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,310 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 202 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,970 lb., at $5 35c. ₱ cwt.; 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,600 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 109 Ohio Sheep, weight 12,900 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 185 Illinois Sheep, weight 15,910 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 216 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,540 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 212 State Sheep, weight 16,840 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 375 Michigan Sheep, weight 35,170 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.

The shipments of Dressed Beeves recently commenced from the Port of New-York by the firm of Eastman & Martin may now be regarded as a successful opening of a new trade with London, England. Already four consignments have been made of 100 head each. These have been readily disposed of, through the medium of a first-class commission house, at the rate of 6d. ₱ lb. The new Smithfield Market has been the one selected as a sales place, and on the days of sale prime quality Beef of both English and Irish Bullocks was selling at 8d. ₱ lb., and Scotch Highlanders at 9d. ₱ lb. During transit across the Atlantic 40 tons of ice were consumed in the Bates patent refrigerator, in which articles are preserved by a forced circulation of air.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 771 head of horned Cattle, 6 Cows, 189 Veals and Calves, 629 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 218 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 3,437 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove Yards: 1,623 head of horned Cattle, 1,374 Sheep, 1,983 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Jan. 3, 1876: 8 Beeves, 1,602 sheep, 80 Calves, 2,916 Hogs, 15 Horses.

BUFFALO, Jan. 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 459 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,593 head or 329 cars, of which 168 were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 165 cars for the same time last week and 283 cars for the corresponding week last year. This morning the transactions made were very few; there are still remaining unsold a few lots of good shipping stock: 16 cars of steers only disposed of; sales of Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,027 to 1,040 to 1,160 lb. at $4 50@$4 75@$5; Illinois Steers, averaging 977 lb. at $4 50; Michigan, averaging 1,174 lb. at $4 62½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,600 head, against 3,000 head for the same time last week, and 13,600 head for the same week last year. The market yesterday late in the day was dull and low, and not sufficient sales made after our morning report for quotations; only 4 cars disposed of to-day; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 97 lb., at $5 75, and 91 lb. at $5 25; Illinois Sheep, averaging 128 lb., at $6 50; Canada Sheep and Lambs, averaging 123 lb., at $6 12½; about seven cars Western Sheep of good quality unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,300 head, against 6,700 for the same time last week and 12,100 for the same week last year; market moderately active; demand fair; sales, 1,500 head Yorkers at $7 35@$7 50; few selected at $7 60; 500 head of heavy Hogs at $7 35@$7 50; about four cars remaining unsold.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Cattle—The market during the past week has been fairly active, and prices have advanced ¼c.@⅜c.; the very best are $6@$6 75; first quality, $5@$6; medium or good fair quality, $4 25@$5; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, $3@$3 75; most sales at $4 25@$5 25; receipts, 1,316 head; sales, 1,087 head. Hogs have been moderately active and prices unchanged; sales range from $9@$10; receipts, 3,530 head. Sheep have been active, and prices are ¼c.@½c. higher; the range is from $4 50@$7; receipts, 1,448 head.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; yesterday afternoon's decline of 25c.@30c. partially regained to-day under good demand. Sales of Butchers' at $2 25@$2 75; Shipping, $4@$6; Good, $4@$4 87½. Shipments, 1,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; active and 5c.@10c. higher. Sales, Packers', $6 90@$7 10; Bacon and Eastern grades, $7 10@$7 25; Scalawags, $5 75@$6. Shipments, 1,3a0 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; active, but a shade off. Sales at $3 87½@$5 30.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat firmer; held above buyers' views; transactions light; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 44@$1 44½ bid, cash; $1 48 asked, January; $1 44 bid; No. 3 do., $1 30 asked; $1 28 bid. Corn opened higher; No. 2 Mixed, 39c.@39½c., January. Oats buoyant; No. 2 36c., cash; 36½c. bid, January. Rye inactive and lower at 66c. Barley steady and firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1@$1 10; Strictly Prime to Fancy Northern, $1 15@$1 30. Pork firmer at $19 50; generally held at $19 75. Lard quiet at $12@$12 05. Bulk Meats firmer; sales of car lots at 7c. for Shoulders; 10c. and 10¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides; round lots of Clear Rib sides sold at $9 82½. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green-meats dull and nominal. Whisky dull, weak, and lower at $1 08. Live Hogs nominally unchanged; the continued warm weather keeps packers out of the market. Cattle—Increased receipts have weakened prices; good to choice Native Cows, $3 25@$3 75; common to fair, $2 50@$3; pony Steers, $3 75@$4 25; stockers, $2 50@$4; feeding Steers, $4@$4 37½. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 5,500 head Hogs, 2,350 head Cattle.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Flour dull. Wheat active, but weak and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 06; No. 2 do., 95⅜c., spot; 96⅛c., February; $1 01¼, May; No. 3 do., 78½c.; Rejected, 61c.@61¼c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 43⅜c., spot; 64⅜c., bid January; 42½c., February; Rejected new, 34c.@35c. Oats dull and heavy; ⅛c. lower; sales at 29⅞c., spot. Rye dull and heavy at 66c. Barley active, but a shade lower at 78⅛c., spot; 76¼c., February. Dressed Hogs quiet, but steady at $7 75@$8. Pork quiet, but steady at $19 20, spot; $19 35@$19 37½, February; $19 57½, March. Lard steady and firm at $12 27½, spot; $12 40, February; $12 57½, March. Bulk Meats steady and firm. Whisky steady and firm at $1 09. Receipts—19,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 2,300 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Rye, 4,200 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 25@$1 28. Corn dull at 45c.@46c. Oats dull and a shade lower at 35c.@42c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet but steady at 78c.@80c. Pork—Demand fair and market firm at $20, spot; $21 25, buyer April. Lard steady and firm; steam, $12 37½@$12 40; Kettle, 13¼c.@13½c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Only a jobbing and order trade; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Green Meats dull; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7½c.; Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Hams, 10½c.@11c. Whisky firmer; held higher; small sales at $1 07; generally held at $1 08. Butter dull and lower; choice sold at 25c.@26c. Hogs steady and firm; common light, $6 70@$7; fair to good packing, $7 05@$7 25; choice heavy, $7 30@$7 40; receipts, 7,449 head; shipments, 421 head.

BUFFALO, Jan. 5.—Receipts—Flour, 9,400 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,400 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 17,090 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Flour quiet; steady. Wheat—Light milling demand for Spring; sales, 3,200 bushels hard Minnesota, on private terms. Corn—New dull; old neglected; sales, 5 cars new, on track, at 55c.@56c. Oats retailing only. Rye neglected. Barley dull; holders firm; no sales. Pork quiet at $20 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominally $1 13.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 5.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 35c. Resin firm at $1 45 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 50.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 5.—Printing Cloths dull and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 8,350 bales; Gross, 9,225 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,814 bales, to France, 6,451 bales; coastwise, 1,365 bales; sales, 10,000 bales; stock, 257,284 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 12⅞c.@13c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; net receipts, 1,021 bales; exports to the Continent, 500 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 70,333 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 3,482 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,493 bales; to the Channel, 682 bales; coastwise, 454 bales; sales, 3,727 bales; stock, 81,385 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 5—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½ ₱ cent., which is ½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds, 1867s, 108⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 14⅜.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 13-16 for money, and 94 1-16 for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £63,000. Consols, 93 11-16 for money, and 93 15-16 for the account.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 14¾.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 14⅞.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Exchange on London, 25f. 13c. Rentes, 66f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 3,200 bales, of which 1,200 were American. Cotton to arrive firmer, buyers at last night's prices.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6⅞d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. ₱ cwt. Pork, 80s. ₱ bbl. for Mess. Produce—Tallow, 48s. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,200 bales were American.

Evening—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 6d.@26s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 5—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 11¾d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 52s. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 24s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 5.—Petroleum closed active, at 31½f.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—From and including to-day exchange here will be quoted as sold against gold, instead of against paper, as previously. Spanish Gold, 215½@216. Exchange on the United States, 60 days' currency, 7@7½ discount; short sight, 5½@6½ discount; 60 days' gold, 4@4½ premium; short sight, 5¼@5¾ premium; on London, 16@17 premium; on Paris, 3@4 premium.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The principal legal auctions noticed to occur at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 5, were adjourned as follows: Sale by R. V. Harnett of a one-half interest in the premises Nos. 130 and 130½ Mulberry street, 12th inst.; sale by R. J. Garretson of a house and lot on Sixth avenue, south of Twenty-fourth street, 19th inst., and sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a leasehold property on West Forty-fifth street, west of Eighth avenue, Feb. 5. Messrs. Lawrence & Co. offered for sale, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, a large plot of land located on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, Dyckman estate, on which, it was stated, was a mortgage amounting to about $6,800, and four lots on Prescott avenue, adjoining, on which the mortgage is $2,150. No bids were received for the property on the part of parties interested or others, and consequently no sale was effected. This is an unusual circumstance. The mortgages are held by the Excelsior Savings Bank. A. H. Muller & Son, at an Assignee's sale in bankruptcy, sold the real and personal property of the Pensacola Lumber Company, situate in Alabama and Florida, for $17,750, to B. Sargent. This was the only real business transacted.

Lespinasse & Friedman, No. 3 Pine street, report having sold, at private contract, one full lot on West Fifty-ninth street, south side, 300 feet west of Seventh avenue, with two lots on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 450 feet east of Eighth avenue, (three lots in all,) for $30,000 cash, the purchaser being Mr. L. Higgins.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, the first three being erroneously announced for yesterday, are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Second street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Second street, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By Steele & Carter, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with plot 58.3 by 104.1 by 75 by 100.5, on West Sixty-third street, north-east corner of the Boulevard.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 95.1, on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. A. Runkle, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 12.6 by about 79, on East Forty-seventh street, north side, 275 feet west of Second avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. B. Hough, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 300 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, north side, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 175.3 by 433 by 141.5 by 466, bounded by Helen street, Morrisania avenue, Ellis and Lewis streets, known as lot No. 274 on map of West Morrisania, Twenty-fourth Ward.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Elizabeth st., e. s., No. 236, between Prince and Houston, 17.2x38; William Johnston and wife to Mary J. Peyton	nom.
115th st., "Prospect Tract," lots Nos. 265, 266, 267, and 268; same to same	nom.
Commerce st., 123 ft. w. of Bleecker, 40x21; John H. Sturken to John D. Sturken	$6,000
43d st., s. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 10th av., 16.8x100.5, also 10th av., e. s., 24.11½ ft. s. of 38th st., 24.5½x52; Ann Mears to James O'Connor	2,000
53d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5; Henry C. Smith and wife to Mary Lenning	15,500
Church st., s. w. corner of Park place, 45.2x99.4, leasehold; Wilson G. Hunt and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company	nom.
7th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x90.10½, leasehold; Henry Maas to Jacob Henklin	6,150
Houston st., s. s., between Clinton and Suffolk, 25x100; leasehold; George Grunewald to Maria Obenauer	5,000
Kingsbridge Road, w. s., 500 ft. e. of 11th av., 142d and 143d sts.; George H. Bissell to Charles G. Judson	nom.
Clinton st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Stanton st., 25x100; Jacob Ganter and wife to John I. Doll	2,500
White st., s. s., 146.11½ ft. w. of Church st., 22x101.0¾; Ann O. Humphrey to Henry Lewis	nom.
7th st., No. 119, n. s., 222 ft. w. of Avenue A, 21x97.6; Albert Hermes to Frederick Thalemann	12,000
113th st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; Elizabeth Higgins and husband to Catharine Newschafer	nom.
4th av., n. e. corner of 85th st., 82.6x102.4; Russell D. Miner to Julia C. Brown, (deed 1870)	nom.
Lexington av., No. 364, w. s., 79 ft. s. of 41st st., 19.9x87; Watson J. Hildreth and wife to Watson J. Hildreth	25,000
2d av., e. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 52d st., 25x100; John B. Harvey to Elizabeth A. Stevenson	21,000
53d st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Lexington av., 25x100.5; George Kessler and wife to Mary A. Kessler	24,000
53d st., same property; Jacob Kessler and wife to George Kessler	24,000
113th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Boulevard, 125x99.11; William B. Whiteman, Executor, to George H. Peck	6,500
2d av., e. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 52d st., 25x100; J. A. Hance to J. V. D. Schuyler	nom.
43d st., s. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 10th av., 16.8x100.5; Anna Michalek and husband to Jacob Nef	7,500
Madison av., n. e. corner 84th st., 62.2x75; Jennie W. McKee, Executrix, to Franklin Wilkinson	24,000
Madison av., 50x166, 24th Ward; Dennis R. Shiel, Referee, to Dennis Valentine	3,600
57th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th av., 50x100.5; William A. W. Stewart and wife to George W. Tucker	56,000
49th st., n. s., 112.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 18.9x100.5; Elizabeth Schefers to Catharine Ott	nom.
8th av., s. e. corner 35th st., 48.4½x77.4; Charles Sterling and wife to Mary A. Graham	nom.
1st st., w. s., 55.1 ft. s. of Clinton av., 115x98.5; George Opdyke and wife to Susanna Bianchi	1,800
73d st., n. s., 33 ft. w. of Madison av., 80x20; Henry R. Beekman, Referee, to Universal Life Insurance Company	33,550
1st av., w. s., 904 ft. w. of 42d st., 20.2x50; Ambrose Monell to Walter L. Cutting, Executor	5,000
Madison av., n. e. corner 84th st., 62.2x75; Franklin Wilkinson to John W. Warner	24,000
Madison av., s. w. corner 66th st., 20.5x80; Aaron Van Valkenburgh to Jacob Zieler	nom.
Seaman av., n. s., 488.8 ft. e. of Bolton road, to Prescott av., thence irregular; Henry W. Vaughan and wife to R. J. Woolsey	24,800
4th st., w. s., 57.7½ ft. s. of Jones st., 65.1x43x73x44.10; James Sherwood and wife to Margaret L. Forrest	6,500
4th st., same property; Debora Sherwood to Margaret L. Forrest	nom.
Union st., s. e. s., 23d Ward, 25x100; Michael Scheringer and wife to Louisa Edel	1,900
Old Post Road, e. s., 28 3-10 acres, 23d Ward; Joseph M. Koehler and wife to Herman Koehler	70,000
77th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x102.2; William Winslow and wife to Patrick McQuade	8,000
59th st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d av., 43.9x100.5; William Winslow to Charles Seitz and others	12,000
58th st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; William A. W. Stewart and wife to George W. Tucker	19,000
8th av., n. e. corner 125th st., 125x99.9x75x100x75; James McLoughlin and wife to Margery McElvan	27,000
Walton av., n. corner Elia st., 171x267, 23d Ward; Samuel A. Lewis and wife to Joseph Bach	nom.
Clinton st., n. w. s., 200 ft. n. e. of Stanton st., 25x100; John V. B. Lewis, Referee, to Jacob Ganter	2,324
Moller, William, George H., and William F., general assignment to William A. Booth.	

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON SQUARE.

For sale, the elegant house south-east corner Madison square and 25th st., 50x100, with extra lot (25x98.9) adjoining in the rear, on which is a first-class fire-proof stable and coach-house. The furniture, which is very handsome and is adapted for the house, will be sold with it if desired.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

S. F. JAYNE, LATE OF THE FIRM OF J. DENHAM & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKER AND MANAGER, No. 266, West 23d st., Second door east of 8th av. New-York. Loans on Real Estate. Fire Insurance.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN.

The extra wide and substantial built house No. 31 5th av.; possession May 1. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 20x55x100, for $32,500, on 46th st., just west of 5th av.; fine block; house modern and in perfect order. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIALly built house No. 208 West 59th st.; in perfect order and ready for immediate possession. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY LOW—A FEW large and small well-located houses. Particulars at No. 4 Pine st. Branch office, No. 34 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 59TH ST.—A FINE brown-stone house for sale very cheap, or exchange in part for City or country property. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY WAREHOUSES, Nos. 270 and 271 West st., corner Desbrosses st. Apply on the premises.

SEVERAL SUMS TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty; loans negotiated. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE STORES SOUTH-WEST CORNER CHURCH AND LEONARD STS. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room. Sale under the direction of J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Esq., Referee.

The very substantial five-story Nova Scotia front stores and lots, Nos. 62 and 64 Leonard st., south-west corner Church st. The stores are first-class in finish and build; are well rented, and cover the entire plot of ground, being 75 feet on Church st. and 100 feet on Leonard st.

THIS PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD IN ONE PARCEL.

MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT TARRYTOWN—A SPLENDID COUNTRY seat, eighteen acres land, brick house, good stable, fine river views, for sale at its gold value. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME FOR ONLY $1,000, at Tivoli, on the Hudson. Brick house, stable, five acres land, splendidly fruited; a bargain. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brownstone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 80th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR PORK-PACKING OR provision trade, the three-story brick building Nos. 128, 130, and 132 Jane st.; 60x90; shilling-house, icehouse, tanks, &c.; power can be had; would change and alter premises if desired. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO RENT—AT GREAT reduction; best location on the street; first loft runs through 200 feet to Mercer st.; others 70 feet deep; lowest figure, $4,590. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

SPLENDID LOFTS TO RENT ON BEEKMAN ST., near new Post Office, 185 feet deep; fine light; entrance and hoistway on two streets; over 20,000 square feet; power can be had. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY WAREHOUSES, Nos. 268 and 269 West st., connecting with No. 35 Desbrosses st.; convenient to the Jersey Ferry. Apply on the premises.

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT shop to rent on Washington st., near Canal; good location; moderate rent. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

HENRY TUCKER, JACOB C. BOGERT, STEPHEN H. V. MOORE, Executors.

n18-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA BARBARA KAPFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, Nos. 93 and 95 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January 1876.

SIXT. LUDWIG KAPFF, SIXT. CARL KAPFF, CHARLES SCHEDLER, Executors.

ja8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA F. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES F. WURTS, Executor.

s30-law6mTh*

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

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J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM. No. 12 Bible House. Special attention to out-town orders.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 6, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOME—A QUIET FAMILY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT OF ENGLISH GLEES—Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Louise Finch, Mr. J. E. Nilsen, Mr. G. G. Rockwood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—CRUCIBLE—Mr. A. O. Hall, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. J. W. Brutone, Miss Constance Leigh.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP—(Christmas Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. John E. Owens.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Legislature set to work yesterday with an amount of spirit which promises well for the prompt dispatch of public business. A few measures of obvious public necessity were introduced, among which the most noticeable are the bill of Senator JACOBS relegating all murderers acquitted on grounds of insanity to the State Prison for life, and the bill introduced by Mr. FISH making it the duty of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in this City to furnish suitable mechanical employment to every able-bodied pauper and convict under their charge. Both these measures ought to be taken up and passed with all possible speed, as the arguments in their favor are too obvious to require much discussion.

Senator BIXBY is to introduce next week certain sweeping amendments to the charter of this City. Some of these are modeled on the provisions of the Miller-Husted bill, whose temporary success caused such a flurry among the Tammany Democrats last Winter. It provides for a Municipal election on the first Tuesday in April, at which are to be chosen a Mayor, Controller, Corporation Counsel, and Board of Aldermen. It reduces by one-half the expenses of the Board of Aldermen, cuts down the Mayor's salary, and fixes the expenses of his office at a lower sum than that now allowed. The collection of Croton water rents is to be transferred from the Department of Public Works to the Finance Department, and the Department of Taxes and Assessments becomes a bureau in the Controller's office. Certain economies are to be proposed in the administration of the Law Department, while the Police Department is to be completely reorganized by being placed under the charge of two Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor, acting conjointly with three of the City Judges. The Superintendent is to have the power of suspending any officer pending the action of the board. The powers of the Department of Public Works are greatly curtailed, though there is no reference to a separate Croton Board. The Departments of Docks and Buildings are wiped out as independent branches of the Government; the Parks and Fire Departments are placed under the charge of one Commissioner for each, and the Department of Charities and Correction under the charge of two heads. Other provisions in regard to contracts, public markets, &c., will make the bill, when it appears, a sufficiently revolutionary measure.

PERSON C. CHENEY, the present Governor of New-Hampshire, has been renominated by the Republicans of that State on a platform of great strength and compactness. The balance of political power in New-Hampshire is held so evenly that the election for Governor there for two years past has been thrown into the Legislature, in consequence of no choice being made by popular vote. In 1874, WESTON was the choice of the Legislature, and last year CHENEY was elected by that body, having received in the popular election 39,292 votes, against 39,121 cast for ROBERTS, Democrat, and 773 votes for WHITE, the Prohibition candidate. Gov. CHENEY has made a popular and efficient executive officer; his renomination was to be expected, and his election is rendered more certain by the fact that the brief experiment with Democratic rule in New-Hampshire, when WESTON was elected, has not yet been forgotten by the people.

Judge WESTBROOK's decision quashing the panel of the "struck jury" selected to try the six million civil suit against TWEED simply furnishes another proof that the people are served in this case in a somewhat slovenly manner, while the fugitive plunderer of the Treasury is served in a very able manner. The interminable delays of justice which have marked the progress of the civil and criminal suits against the chief of the Ring have been nothing short of a public scandal. But if, instead of instigating attacks upon the courts, the people's lawyers had paid a little more attention to the business with which they have been intrusted, there would have been fewer delays and less disappointment at the net result of four years of litigation. The present stage of TWEED's defense may be nothing better than a superior kind of pettifogging, but such as they are, the tactics of his lawyers are manifestly too much for the legal skill employed to circumvent them.

CONGRESS ONCE MORE.

A little light was let in yesterday, at the session of the House, upon the policy of the Democratic Party. We are bound to say that the prospect afforded of any practical measures for the public advantage is not brilliant. A good deal of time was given to a subject which has been given importance by the conduct of the Democrats themselves—that is, the policy of preferring Union soldiers, other things being equal, for employment under the Government. It was very easy for the Democrats almost unanimously to vote for a resolution asserting the justice of this policy as an abstract proposition. But when they were asked to instruct the officers and committees of the House to apply the principle they refused, and referred the resolution of instruction, on motion of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, to the Centennial Committee! We are quite willing to admit that both parties in Congress might find occupation in the regular business of the session quite as useful to the country as laying traps for each other in regard to the few dozen offices in the control of the House. But the Democrats have only themselves to blame that this matter has attracted very general attention throughout the country and caused a great deal of sharp criticism. There was no necessity of turning out of office the few Union soldiers who filled the minor places in and around the hall of Representatives, and the public can see readily enough what the motive for such a course was. It was simply a greedy desire for a division of the spoils; and, if the spoils were to be divided, it was inevitable that a considerable share should fall to ex-Confederates. The spectacle was a disagreeable one to the country at large, and if the Democrats had had a spark of political sense they would not have presented it.

Yesterday, after the majority had voted in favor of giving preference to Union soldiers, and then refused to put their profession into practice, one of their number undertook to get his party out of the tangle by proposing that a principle be adopted which he coolly attributed to Mr. JEFFERSON, that it be inquired of an appointee only, "Is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful?" This also the Democrats hastened to vote for. But they did not mend matters much, for every one with any respect for the authority of THOMAS JEFFERSON will see that the Democrats have garbled his famous declaration, made to the Hartford merchants in 1801, and omitted from it a portion that would condemn explicitly their recent action. Mr. JEFFERSON's queries were: "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful *to the Constitution?*" Certainly whatever may be the present mood of the late Democratic appointees from the Confederate Army, it can hardly be said that, in fidelity to the Constitution, he who fought to overthrow it is equal to him who fought to maintain it.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, the veteran of two wars and an equal number of terms in Congress, yesterday gave the House a specimen of his ability as a "leader." He brought forward his assignment of the various portions of the President's Message, and it was discovered that he had given to his own committee the question of resumption of specie payments. On this being pointed out to him by a Republican member, of a good deal of experience, with the suggestion that it belonged to the Banking and Currency Committee, Mr. MORRISON naively explained that the task of assignment was a very difficult one and he had done the best he could with it. No doubt he had, but it is plain that he did not understand it very well. If it be said that somewhat similar action by a Republican House affords him a precedent, it may be replied that a vast amount of unnecessary confusion arose from that action, which he ought to have avoided.

In the matter of investigations, Mr. MORRISON has evidently taken some prudent counsel. He yesterday secured the adoption of a resolution substantially placing all important investigations in the hands of standing committees. By this means he will be able to control the feather-heads of his party in the House, and to withhold his hand when anything is likely to be laid bare in which his own friends have been implicated. Those who have not forgotten the unpleasant manner in which Democrats were involved in the Crédit Mobilier scandal, the salary "grab," and the Pacific Mail bribery, will admire the prudence of Mr. MORRISON.

But what does all this amount to? What evidence is there in it that the Democrats are really capable or willing to undertake the measures which the country's substantial interests require? If they do not presently succeed in hitting upon something more substantial than they have yet invented, the country will grow tired of them. They profess to have been elected for the purpose of securing to the country some distinct measures of administrative reform and practical legislation. As yet they have not even proposed any such, and they could not, for their lives, name one which, with any degree of unanimity, they will propose.

REFORM IN STATE ADMINISTRATION.

It is peculiarly characteristic of Gov. TILDEN to coolly appropriate the credit of a work of reform which was begun without his aid, and which required very little completion at his hands. His successful impersonation of the character of "Hercules slaying the Tammany hydra" has encouraged him to assume the part of the Great Reformer who reduced the State tax from six mills to three and one-third mills. It is true that the hydra had but few heads left when Mr. TILDEN cautiously undertook the business of fleshing upon the monster his still maiden sword of reform. His performance was somewhat more suggestive of *Falstaff's* on the field of Shrewsbury than of the exploit of Hercules. Still, it had a fair run, and only needs to be written up a little more to pass into history. The same tactics are being pursued in regard to the reduction of the State debt and taxation. We are invited to recognize the fact that the reduction in the appropriations of 1875 was "a very interesting lesson in statesmanship," but "surprising as that practical achievement was," there is a still greater feat in store for us. "Surpassing his own promise in June of a reduction of taxation this year to five and one-half mills," the Governor is actually able by his own unaided ingenuity to "frame a working plan for the reduction of taxation to one-half the sum collected in the last year of Gov. DIX's admired administration."

First, as to the "surprising achievement" of last year. That began and ended with the Governor's veto of the bill for extraordinary repairs and new work on the canals. That was certainly not a very wonderful stroke of statesmanship, nor were its practical results of a very imposing character. The saving on the taxes of the current fiscal year is but $594,222, as compared with the levy of 1873, and a little over a million and a half on the tax of 1874. In both these years there were deficiencies caused by unauthorized expenditures to be provided for, which, thanks to Republican integrity and economy, did not exist in 1875. Second, as to the still more surprising "working plan" of 1876. A reference to the report of Controller HOPKINS, of which we publish a copious abstract in another column, will show that the Governor's programme is simply the legitimate consequence of the energy and fidelity of a preceding administration. In fact, Mr. HOPKINS finds no difficulty in showing that the amount of the State tax for 1876 can be reduced nearly three-quarters of a million below the limit fixed by Gov. TILDEN, and that, instead of three and one-third mills, the rate for the next fiscal year need not exceed three mills. On a question of this kind, we should prefer to trust the four years' experience of financial administration gained by the ex-Controller, in preference to the rather callow "statesmanship" of the Governor.

There are means provided to pay seven millions of the remaining balance of the bounty debt. As the entire amount of that debt, with interest to April, 1877, is only seven hundred thousand dollars more than this, it need only figure in the levy of the year to the extent of one-third of a mill. When Controller HOPKINS took office on Jan. 1, 1872, the amount of the bounty debt was twenty millions and a quarter. On retiring from a four years' administration, he is able to announce its practical extinction. His two Democratic predecessors allowed the sinking funds to be invaded to an extent which limited the reduction of the debt during their terms to about seven millions of dollars. Controller HOPKINS put a stop to this process of depleting the sinking funds to pay for deficiencies in the Treasury created by excessive appropriations. The Republican administration of 1873 and 1874 charged itself with supplying the inroads made on these funds, and thus provided for the reduction of taxation, for which Gov. TILDEN is now trying to monopolize the credit. Moreover, it was Republican Legislatures which passed, and Republican votes which adopted the amendments to the Constitution which render all such inroads on the State sinking funds impossible in the future.

The Controller's report supplies another trifling omission in the Governor's Message by referring to some incidents of the work of the new Capitol Commission. The architect who drew the plans of this building, and is primarily reponsible for seeing them carried out, is still in the employ of the State at an annual salary of $10,000. But the commission, of which the Lieutenant Governor is the head, saw fit to employ three additional architects at a salary of $1,500 each, to the manifest detriment of any fixed plan or responsibility, and with an obvious increase of expense. They also found it necessary to engage a clerk at a salary of $2,000 a year and a messenger at $50 a month, without having anything but the merest shadow of use for either. That is a curious illustration of the kind of practical economy which flourishes under the administration of Gov. TILDEN. The prevention of leaks of this character might not be so interesting a lesson in statesmanship as the stealing of the credit for other men's labors. But it would yield more enduring benefit and more lasting fame.

WISDOM AT SECOND HAND.

One would suppose, to listen to the chorus of ecstatic admiration which burst from Mr. TILDEN's admirers over the essay on finance with which he concludes his Message, that that production contained a great store of valuable original ideas. But such an impression will not be confirmed by a careful reading of the Message itself. On the contrary, one might, with considerable justice, apply to the Message the familiar criticism that "what is true in it is not new, and what is new in it is not true." Gov. TILDEN undertakes to describe our financial situation, and succeeds fairly by adopting precisely that view of it which has often been presented in newspapers of the day, some of them belonging to his party, some of them to the other. He lays great stress on the fact that there is plenty of money to be had by those who can give good security for it. This was the principal argument of the opponents of Mr. TILDEN's party in the Ohio canvass, and was a fact so obvious that a wayfaring man, though an habitual Democratic voter, could not fail to see it. Probably it contributed more to the defeat of the Democratic candidate than any other one cause. A man who represented the demand for "more money" could not get over the universal experience that there was money enough already.

When the Governor comes to consider the relation of currency to the inflation of prices, he says a great deal that is true, and adheres to a body of doctrine which may seem to him novel, but which is by no means so in reality. The relative insignificance of currency among the causes which act on prices has been distinctly taught by one of the most prominent of modern English economists, and has been clearly appreciated for several years by some of the best-known critics of recent governmental policy in our own country. And as for the Governor's statement of the facts which show that inflation was tried without keeping up prices, and contraction ensued when the people were left to determine the question themselves, it has a very familiar look. Indeed, we venture to believe that our own readers will hardly fail to recognize it.

The Governor undertakes to find some definite policy for the Federal Government to follow, in order to insure "restoration of specie payments without a convulsion." No one would perceive for a moment, if he consulted only the Message and the flattering comments of the Governor's organs, that Mr. TILDEN had been compelled to fall back on the recommendations, pure and simple, of the Republican Secretary of the Treasury and the Republican President, and upon the legislation of a Republican Congress. But such is the fact. Here is what he has to say:

"The Treasury has only, by gradual and prudent measures, to provide for the payment of such portion of the outstanding Treasury notes as the public, not wishing to retain for use, will return upon it for redemption. The sum required in coin, if the preparations be wisely conducted, so as to secure public confidence, will be what is necessary to replace the fractional currency and to supply such individuals as prefer coin to paper for their little stores of money, and also what is necessary to constitute a central reservoir of reserves against the fluctuations of international balances and for the banks. To amass a sufficient quantity by intercepting from the current of precious metals flowing out of this country, and by acquiring from the stocks which exist abroad, without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign money markets, is a result to be worked out by a study of all the conditions, and the elements to fulfill those conditions, and by the execution of the plans adopted, with practical skill and judgment. Redemption, beyond this provision of coin, can be effected as other business payments are effected—or in any method which converts investments without interest into investments upon interest, on terms the holders will accept—and by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of the currency self-adjusting during all the process, without creating, at any time, an artificial scarcity, and without exciting the public imagination with alarms which impair confidence, contract the whole large machinery of credit, and disturb the natural operations of business."

All this is included in the Specie Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, and in the suggestions of the report of Mr. BRISTOW and the Message of Gen. GRANT. Strip it of its verbiage, which is peculiarly pompous and involved, and put it in such terse and clear propositions as are presented in the last Treasury report, and what is it but exactly the policy to which the Republican Party is committed? The substitution of silver for paper in the fractional currency, the judicious accumulation of coin, and the funding of the legal tenders—that is all there is of the Governor's practical recommendations. They are sound—eminently so—but they are not original, and they are not Democratic. On the contrary, the Democratic House of Representatives, on the 15th of December, refused to pass a resolution pledging Congress to measures of this character, and the only financial bills yet introduced by Democrats are directly opposed to the Governor's policy. If the Governor had been unblinded by partisan or personal ambition, perhaps he would have seen what the public will not fail to see, that it is to the Republican Party and not to his own that the country must look for financial rescue.

DIVORCE AS A BUSINESS OPERATION.

When a poor man dies he is, perhaps, sincerely mourned for a time, and beyond this we can only say that his place knows him no more. At least, the world hears nothing more of him. His kinsfolk live in peace, together or apart; his wife consoles herself as best she may, sometimes with another husband, but always in quiet; and if by some inexplicable accident, he should have provided himself with two wives, real or reputed, the ladies seem to have no difficulty in settling amicably any cause of grievance they may have against each other. But let a rich man shuffle off his mortal coil, and there is a very good chance that there will be a coil among those whom he leaves behind him. Disputed inheritances and broken wills have been constant incidents of interest in the world of fact and of fiction from time immemorial; but of late the contentions over the property of men deceased have more and more frequently assumed a new and interesting form. Two ladies, or sometimes three, appear upon the scene, and the quiet that would have brooded over the grave of the dear defunct, had he departed without leaving any of this world's goods behind him, is rudely disturbed. The sound of contention fills the air; remarks the reverse of complimentary are heard. The rival "wives" protest their devotion in former or in later years to the accumulator of the property in question; a devotion which mayhap, if he had been bankrupt before he died, the world would not have suspected. The picture thus presented of sincere grief and disinterested affection is highly edifying, and is well calculated to raise our estimation of the marriage state.

But there is another mode than death of parting man and wife, and, although it can perhaps never become quite so common as that one, still the recent course of events in this respect gives reason for expectation that there may be a near approximation between the two. And in these cases there is some alternative of consequences. If the masculine party to the divorce has no money, the case is no more heard of. The "parties" are legally separated, as they were legally joined, and there an end. They go their several ways rejoicing. But if the man has property, or an income, then come the claims for alimony, which is a sort of money for which a certain kind of women have a great liking. Over this there is almost always a wrangle, which, however, usually ends in a decision in favor of the lady's claims, although they generally seem to the disinterested masculine mind somewhat inordinate. This is not a pleasant sight. A wrangle between a woman and the family of her dead lord and master is ugly enough; but this struggle between the man and the woman themselves over the dollars and cents of the former is even more unseemly. And yet, in the case of divorce, it is almost certain to take place. Once in a thousand times it happens that a woman will take nothing from the man who, whatever the cause of the divorce, and whichever was the plaintiff, she believes has wronged her; but as the case almost always appears, it would seem that the obtaining of a good share of that money, with the privilege of spending it unincumbered by the society of the person by whom it is provided, was the real object of the suit. And certainly there could not be a happier condition of life in the eyes of some women than that of living a life of perfect freedom, upon a handsome income extracted by inexorable legal process from a man against whom they have some occasion of spite—or let us say only that consciousness of a lawful claim, the establishment of which by the bonds of matrimony and the mortgages is so important a consideration in the eyes of the prudent female.

It is gratifying to see that women of this sort are awaking to the merits and attractions of divorce as a business operation. Why, indeed, should they wait until death has removed the insignificant individual who is the incumbrance of their lives and the check upon their greed? He in his very lifetime may be depriving them of their rights. He may be prosperous, and he yet may choose to live frugally. He may desire to accumulate money; he may waste it on pictures, books, a yacht, or even in benevolence; and so long as his wife shares his home and he provides her with the necessaries of life, no one can interfere. He may be mean in the matter of milliners' bills, and even expect his wife to look carefully over those of the grocer, the butcher, and the baker. While he lives and the marriage holds, there is no remedy for this deplorable state of things; and like CHARLES II., he may be "an unconscionable time in dying," and even dead he may leave behind him a sound will of most unconsolatory nature to a lady in bereavement. What is the remedy for this most unsatisfactory and, indeed, somewhat fraudulent disposition of affairs? How shall a devoted wife get her rights, that is, a portion satisfactory to her of the money her husband has earned? Plainly by divorce. If she is only able to rid herself of the man in this way, she can be pretty sure of carrying off with her a very handsome share of his property, and thus protect herself against the wrongs inflicted by his prudence or his parsimony. Nothing is easier than for a woman of this kind to bring about one of the many causes for which divorce may be obtained nowadays; and this done, she has only to bring her suit, and claim a good round sum as alimony, and she is a made woman, free to do as she likes and at liberty to revel in unlimited bonnets and silk dresses; whereas, living as a wife, she might have to consult her husband's wishes, and possibly to conform to his notions as to how his money should be spent. She should not mince matters or be mealy-mouthed in making her demands. And, indeed, it must be confessed that she generally is not so. We have lately seen her demanding that twenty thousand a year should be granted her by way of alimony, an example of the assertion of the rights of wives that must be cheering to all her kind. The advantages of this course are too manifest to need further setting forth. In the securing of the true objects of marriage, it is far more efficient than the modes which have hitherto prevailed in conformity to notions of an effete morality and a morbid delicacy. Above all, it is speedy; it does away with delays, and this is a fast age. Why should wives be compelled to wait for their compensation until they are widows?

PORTRAIT OF CHARLES DICKENS.

We have received from Messrs. Appleton & Co. an excellent steel engraving of Charles Dickens in his study at Gadshill. It is a work which well deserves the attention both of admirers of the English novelist and of persons who wish to secure a good specimen of this description of art. The subject has been treated before, but the picture itself is entirely new, having been very admirably executed by Mr. Samuel Hollyer expressly for the publishers. It is an accurate representation of the room where Dickens used of late years to do much of his work, and the portrait itself is a capital likeness. The plate is twenty inches long by fourteen wide, so that when framed it will form a handsome ornament on a study wall. We may add that the engraving is done in line and stipple, and the paper selected for the printing is heavy and fine. We believe it is the intention of Messrs. Appleton to distribute this picture exclusively among subscribers to their *Journal*, and that it will not be for sale otherwise. It is, however, worth more than the subscription price of that publication.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Dr. Von Bülow played at Chickering Hall last evening. He was first heard, with a violoncellist of considerable skill, M. Aubert by name, in a suite by Saint-Saens, a composer whose scholarly and refined treatment of graceful themes gives unusual value to his every effort. Afterward Dr. Von Bülow interpreted with his wonted perfection of style, Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses," six "Songs Without Words," one of which was rendered with such marvelous brilliancy and delicacy of touch as to excite an enthusiasm rarely resulting from the performance of these unpretentious compositions; some short pieces by Liszt, which the distinguished pianist executed, we thought, rather dryly, and, once again with the co-operation of M. Aubert, an "Introduction et Polonaise," by Chopin. The vocalist of the concert was Miss McGeachy, who sang the romance and cavatina from "Poliuto" fairly, and the scene and romance from "Il Giuramento" with a smaller measure of success. To-night Dr. Von Bülow visits Brooklyn and appears at the Academy of Music; a programme of much interest has been arranged for this occasion. To-morrow, at Chickering Hall, the selections are to be as follows:

1. Rubinstein, Sonate, Opus 18, for piano and violoncello; M. Aubert and Hans Von Bülow. 2. Beethoven, "La vita felice," (Opus 38;) Miss Lizzie Cronyn. 3. Beethoven, Sonata, Opus 31, No. 3, in E flat. 4. F. Schubert, (a) Elegie, Opus 90, No. 3; (b) Impromptu, Opus 90, No. 2; (c) Valse Caprice (arranged by Liszt.) 5. Gomez, (a) Canzonetta from "Salvator Rosa;" Rubinstein, (b) "Thou'rt like unto a flower;" Miss Cronyn. 6. J. N. Hummel, Grand Septet, Opus 74, for piano, flute, hautboy, horn, alto, violoncello, and double bass.

BRIEF MENTION.

The last performances of "Crucible" are announced at the Park Theatre.

The Devere Brothers are this week the leading artists at Tony Pastor's Opera-house.

Signor Brignoli will arrive here at the close of this week. He is to sing the tenor rôles with Mme. Titiens, at the Academy of Music.

"Lurline, the Water Queen," has reappeared at the Olympic Theatre, and her singular performances may be witnessed there throughout this week.

A concert of English glees, by the artists who supplied an entertainment of the same order a fortnight ago, may be attended at Chickering Hall to-night.

"Faust and Marguerite" has been brought out in excellent style at Wood's Museum, Mr. J. B. Roberts filling the rôle of *Mephistopheles* in a very acceptable manner, and Miss Louise Silvester portraying *Marguerite*. The piece will be acted at Wood's throughout the current week.

SHOULD CHURCH PROPERTY BE TAXED?

LETTER V.

EXEMPTION NOT A SUBSIDY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The extreme opponents of Church exemption insist that the exemption of church property from taxation is equivalent to a direct grant or appropriation from the public treasury to the Church. These gentlemen would not only eat their cake, but have it, too. They would appropriate all the advantages which church property reflects upon all other property, as has been shown, and they would encumber church property with a specific tax besides. "They serve no other friend so ill." No other property which is not, and never can be made, productive, is taxed by the State. When a corporation, not from unselfish motives, but from a hope of gain, invests its capital in a mine, and it is found that the mine cannot be made to pay a revenue, that corporation is not taxed upon that capital.

Some very excellent men I know, stunned by the sound and bewildered by the frequency with which the charge is made, that the Church is, by exemption, the beneficiary of the State, have, in a moment of weakness, confessed the offense, and, in a certain sense, stand ready to pay any penalty the public they are supposed to have wronged may impose. Let such be of good cheer. They are the benefactors. They have helped the State, beautified the City, added to its attractions as a place of residence, and increased the value of its property, and for the privilege of doing these things at their own proper cost and charges they owe the State nothing—absolutely not one cent. Granting, for a moment, that church property were to be taxed, then it would be only equitable to refund to the churches the amount levied upon other property, the value of which has been enhanced by the investments which contributors have made in church property. There would be long and large arrears due the churches if ever an equitable settlement shall be made of mutual claims for benefit and service. The Church will not, and the State should not, ever set a day for that.

TAXATION AS A CHECK TO EXTRAVAGANCE.

Strangely enough the over-zealous friends of taxation on buildings for public worship present as an argument that such taxation would put a wholesome check to extravagant expenditure upon such buildings. I have not yet learned that it is the office of government to regulate the expenditures of its people. To do so would require a knowledge of resources, direct and contingent, present and prospective, which the Government has no means or right to acquire. What would be extravagant for A, personally, would not be for B. The same distinction holds good of religious societies. The solicitude of these good souls forces upon the memory a name—not over-highly revered by mankind—of him who presented an objection to "waste" of the perfume which was poured upon the "Son of Man." It may be true enough that there is an excess of expenditure upon some places of worship, but that does not concern the State. If a congregation desire to have a big steeple at one end of their building and a big mortgage at the other, why let them have them. Some have already both ornaments, and it is doubtful if they are a source of enjoyment; but that is their business. Besides, taxation would not accomplish the object professed to be sought. If the dread of debt and interest does not deter, taxation would also fail. Moreover, such expenditures, even if extravagant, certainly beautify and adorn the City, add to its attractiveness, and augment the taxable value of other property.

PROTECTION AND TAXATION.

It is asserted and denied that taxation is the price paid for protection. Assume that it is, and then the claim is set up that churches should pay for protection. Some kinds of property need more protection from the State than others. Thus, in the business portions of the City more policemen and firemen are needed than in sparsely-settled sections. Churches need and receive less than any other kind of property. On some occasions, it is true, when great meetings are held, the presence of the Police is asked, but that is to protect the citizen and not the church. Purely Church questions rarely vex the courts. While thus requiring and receiving the minimum of protection, church property pays indirectly the maximum of taxation. Not only in the reflex and indirect manner already described, but from the days of Lexington and Concord until now, whenever domestic violence or foreign invasion threatened the welfare of the Commonwealth, church property has been the centre about which the loyalty and heroism of the State have gathered, have received their inspiration, and been crystallized into effective form. The untaxed Church bell was the tocsin which summoned the men of the Revolution to defend their altars as well as their fires, and it would be a curious recognition of the fact, if, in the Centennial year of the freedom those men, so inspired, won, the Congress should take any steps toward taxing churches. Upon this theme even I might grow rhetorical.

CHURCH AND STATE.

It is alleged that the taxation of church property is essential to a complete severance of Church and State. Can it be possible that we have lived for a hundred years with either Church or State in thrall to the other? It seems that the application by the State to church property of the same general principle of taxation as is applied to all other property, *i. e.*, taxing only such as is or may be made productive, is deemed an alliance between Church and State, dangerous to the welfare or independence of one or the other, or of both. It would seem rather that this was just that condition of independence most conducive to the welfare and safety of both. The State protects the Church absolutely, but indirectly; and, in return, the Church benefits the State also absolutely and indirectly. Here are good will without alliance, good offices without obligation, harmony without union, friendship without coalition. Yet it is proposed to substitute for this condition of things, so as to insure, mark you, the complete separation of Church and State, an entirely new relation of one to the other; that hereafter the Church shall, in specific form, contribute directly by taxation to the support of the State. That is the divorce, that the separation, with which Church and State are now for the first time to be severed. Truly, this is a rare remedy for a non-existent disease. This would make the Church tributary to the State. If the State shall tax church property one per cent. it may tax it ten per cent., or fifty, or a hundred. All taxation is but modified or partial confiscation or sequestration, and yet it is gravely proposed to begin sequestration to prevent sequestration. That is to yield a little rather than lose all. One Rob Roy, of Scotland, once levied tribute by the potent aid of similar logic. There is a Spanish proverb which says, "Let him who stands well stand still." It certainly seems that up to this time both Church and State have stood well, very well, and nothing can possibly so well become them as to stand still.

Some have proposed that church property shall pay a very light tax, less than other property taxed. This is objectionable because it asks for the surrender of principle in order to effect the entrance of the thin end of a wedge; and again, because it would still leave the question open as to the partial exemption which would be involved in partial taxation.

Besides, if church property should be taxed it would often happen that through neglect or inability to pay, the property would be sold to meet the demands of the State. Who then would be the purchaser? Would the strong Church obtain the property of the weak? Would the dreaded Roman Catholic secure at small cost the church edifice of the Methodist or Presbyterian? Failing a purchaser, the State would take the property for the tax. Would the ejected congregation hire their premises of the State, having the State as a landlord? Would this be an effectual separation of Church and State? Yet all these things may and will happen if church property be subjected to taxation. Such things happen now in regard to other property, even where individual interest, ever watchful and alert, is concerned in preventing them.

GEO. H. ANDREWS.

THE WHISKY RING FRAUDS.

THE EFFORT TO STRIKE THE PRESIDENT THROUGH HIS BROTHER AND SON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The dispatches from St. Louis relating to rumors that evidence has been discovered connecting Orville Grant, the President's brother, and Col. Fred Grant with the whisky frauds are believed here to be wholly malicious and false. Secretary Bristow and Solicitor Wilson both say there has not a line of testimony been called to their attention relative to either of these persons. Of course the publication is aimed at the President personally, and is no doubt instigated by the members of the Ring.

OBITUARY.

M. JULES DE MOHL.

The death of this French Orientalist was announced in a dispatch from Paris yesterday morning. He was born in Stuttgardt in 1800, where his family were of some importance, and was one of four brothers who attained distinction in literary pursuits. Destined originally for the Protestant ministry he studied theology at Tubingen, but his tastes led him to the study of Eastern languages and customs. Visiting England he associated there with the leading Oriental scholars, and going to Paris, in 1823, he became a pupil of Abel Rémusat, and heard the Arabian and Persian lectures of M. De Sacy. After publishing a Latin translation of the Y-King left in manuscript by Père Régis, he turned from the study of Chinese to that of Persian. In 1829 he published the Persian text of a *Fragment Relating to Zoroaster*. He then devoted himself to a translation of the celebrated poem of Aboul-Kasim-Firdousi, the "Schah Nameh," in which a portion of the oldest traditions of Persia are preserved. Notwithstanding the difficulties presented in the eminently archaic text of this work, M. De Mohl's translation appeared, with a review of the manuscript text, in the handsome Oriental collection of the imperial press, Paris, 1838-1855. His residence having been permanently taken up in France, M. De Mohl became naturalized, and was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres in 1844, succeeding M. De Bernouf the elder. He received the order of the Legion of Honor in 1845. On the death of Amédée Jaubert in 1848 he succeeded to the Professorship of Persian in the College of France. In 1852 he succeeded Eugene Bernouf as inspector of Oriental typography in the imperial printing establishment. He also succeeded M. Bernouf as Secretary of the Asiatic Society, of which he had been up to that time associate Secretary. He conceived the idea of giving at the annual public meetings of the society a comprehensive outline of the progress of Oriental study during each year, and from this sprung a series of reports evincing the extended and accurate knowledge of the recent progress of these studies, and which have contributed greatly toward popularizing them in France. Few scholars have displayed more zeal than the subject of this sketch. It was upon indications furnished by M. De Mohl that M. Botta announced the discovery of the site of one of the capitals of the Empire of Nineveh and it was mainly owing to the concurrence of M. De Mohl that the French expedition of research into Mesopotamia was undertaken. M. De Mohl at the time of his death was one of the "immortals" of the French Academy.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

CONFIRMATION OF NOMINATIONS—THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF LAST SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.—In the Senate to-day nothing of importance transpired save the passage of a concurrent resolution fixing Thursday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., as the time, and the hall of the House of Representatives as the place, where a joint convention of both branches will be held for the purpose of opening and publishing the vote for Governor and State Treasurer, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. A number of appointments by the Governor were also confirmed, chief among which are the following: Commissioner of the Board of Charities, Hon. Heister Clymer; Commissioners of Deeds, John H. Pattison, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Virginia J. Tobias, Charleston, S. C.; William W. Brown, Mount Holly, N. J.; Herman Fleischman, Los Angeles, Cal.; N. Proctor Smith, San Francisco; Myron Winslow, New-York City; William J. Foster, London, England.

In the House of Representatives the time of the session was chiefly occupied in the consideration of a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Lusk, providing that if the Senate concur, the business of the General Assembly remaining unfinished at the adjournment, March 18, 1875, be taken up and disposed of in its regular order. Mr. Hahn's amendment that no bill, resolution, or other business pending at the adjournment of the session of 1875 be considered at the present session, unless again introduced, was after a long discussion rejected, as was also Mr. Mitchell's amendment authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five to confer with a Senate committee to consider the whole subject of unfinished legislation, with power to report by joint rule or otherwise. Debate on this last amendment was smothered, the original resolution was adopted, and the House adjourned. Neither branch of the Legislature gives the least indication of receding from the position it has assumed, and, as the present will be a long session, the fight on this question will probably be a long and determined one.

A PUZZLED BROKER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Who is the great financial authority who writes the money article of one of your contemporaries, plentifully interlarded with scraps of Latin?

Does he suppose that all we money-grubbers in the street were brought up at "Oxford"—though in what year we are not quite sure?

Is the bearish movement, over which this new hand at the bellows is now puffing and blowing, devised in the interests of public morality, or of the well-known clique in Wall street known as the "T. and W." party? Why does the Latin swell refrain from telling us something occasionally about Messrs. T. and W.?

Is all the sharp practice of Wall street to be traced to one man? It appears so from this wonderful writer's ingenious yarns, and from his polite requests for one particular operator to get out of the world as quickly as possible; but some day we may find out that the history of the street is not quite so simple as all that. Yours obediently,

TOMMY DODD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876.

MEETING OF UNEMPLOYED WORKING MEN AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The working men of this city are becoming uneasy at their want of employment and inability to secure it. They have held several meetings and paraded the streets with banners, on which was inscribed "Bread or Work." To-day a delegation called on the Mayor to inquire if anything could be done for their relief. Mayor Judson received them courteously and informed them that the Water Commissioners were considering whether it would be advisable to commence building a new reservoir at this season, and thus furnish employment to some of the unemployed. He also expressed his disapproval of any demonstration such as had been made. The delegation appeared satisfied with the interview, but another meeting is to be held.

RIVER DISASTERS.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The river is now filled with anchor ice, and the water is rising very fast, which would seem to indicate that the ice has lodged at some point down the river. The canal-boat Irwin, which was stove by the ice near Coeymans and sunk, was owned by John G. White, of this city. The boat was loaded with malt to nearly its full capacity—from 100,000 to 120,000 bushels. An agent has been sent down by Mr. White to investigate the affair. The propeller Syracuse, owned by William Young and James Bell, of this city, was sunk during Monday night, and the tug James Easton has also been badly damaged by the ice. The thin ice at Hyde Park does not interfere with the work of the divers at the wreck of the Sunnyside. If the weather continues mild they expect soon to raise the boat and tow her to New-York.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

SERVIR PASHA RECALLED—THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO ADVISED BY THE CZAR TO REMAIN NEUTRAL—AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF THE INSURRECTIONARY PROVINCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 5.—It is rumored that Servir Pasha, who was dispatched to Herzegovina at the outbreak of the insurrection, as a Special Commissioner of the Sultan, has been recalled.

RAGUSA, Jan. 5.—Five Turkish steamers recently arrived at Kleck, and landed five battalions of troops and ammunition and provisions. Niesic and Duga have been revictualed.

VIENNA, Jan. 5.—The Montenegrin War Minister is now on his way to this city.

It is stated in Government circles that Count Andrassy's project for reforms in the insurrectionary districts of Turkey have been favorably received by France and Italy.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A day or two ago the *Times* published a Vienna telegram stating that in reply to a request of the Prince of Montenegro to be allowed to enter into action against Turkey, the Russian Government advised him on no account to depart from neutrality.

This morning the *Times* publishes a letter from Vienna amplifying and confirming its telegram. It seems the Prince of Montenegro wrote to Prince Gortschakoff that by following the wishes of the powers in maintaining neutrality he directly imperiled his throne and life. Prince Gortschakoff submitted this letter to the Emperor of Russia, who directed the Chancellor to write the Prince of Montenegro to face courageously the present difficult position, and on no account to abandon his policy of neutrality, expressing the hope that the situation would soon improve. The Prince of Montenegro replied that he would follow the Czar's injunctions.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent writes that the Greek Metropolitan of Mostar, following the example of his Catholic colleague, has issued a pastoral letter, in which he upbraided the clergy for fomenting the insurrection and requiring them to leave their evil ways and return to their duties on pain of severe punishment, according to his Apostolic power.

The *Times* this morning publishes a letter from Ragusa, containing the following: "All information from official and unofficial sources confirms the opinion that not only is the Austrian occupation of the insurrectionary provinces determined upon, but that some foreign occupation is absolutely necessary as a precaution against a most probable massacre of the Christians wherever they are unarmed and helpless."

TURKISH IRON-CLADS TO BE READY TO START FOR THE BLACK SEA.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says Montenegro expects to receive Turkey's ultimatum about the middle of the present month. The *Tageblatt* reports that the Porte has ordered all the iron-clads to be in readiness to start for the Black Sea and the Albanian ports.

FRENCH CONCURRENCE IN THE PROPOSED REFORMS.

LONDON, Jan. 6—5 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs at midnight as follows:

"I learn from an authoritative source that France to-day notified Austria that she concurred without reserve in the proposals for Turkish reform made in Count Andrassy's note. All the Powers have been notified of the decision of France."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LAND BILL TO BE SUPPORTED—THE QUESTION OF HOME RULE TO BE BROUGHT UP AGAIN—A CABLE BROKEN.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Yesterday at Dublin there was a conference of the members of the House of Commons who belong to the Home Rule party, in order to agree upon the course to be pursued during the coming session of Parliament. They decided to support the Land bill which is to be introduced by Mr. Isaac Butt, the member for Limerick City. The basis of this bill will be fixity of tenure and fair rents. Mr. Butt will also ask leave of the House to introduce a bill making better provision for university education in Ireland.

The question of Home Rule will be raised in the Commons at the close of the recess invariably taken at Easter, when the attention of the House will be called to the severity of the Coercion act, the question of taxation, the cattle trade, and the Amnesty bill.

It is announced this morning that the section of the Brazilian cable between Lisbon and Madeira is broken.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION—FIVE MINERS KILLED.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—An explosion occurred yesterday in a coal mine at Talke, Staffordshire. Five persons were killed.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

THE BRITISH SPECIAL COMMISSIONER AND THE KHEDIVE ON GOOD TERMS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Reuter Telegram Company's correspondent at Cairo denies that there is any foundation for the reports of trouble between Mr. Cave, the British Special Commissioner, and the Khédive. They are on the best of terms. Nubar Pasha resigned because he was dissatisfied with the separation of the Commerce and Foreign portfolios, both of which he had heretofore administered.

The London Stock Exchange was seriously disturbed yesterday on account of these rumors. A heavy fall occurred in Egyptian securities, which, however, has been in great part recovered to-day.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE VIEWS OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ON THE QUESTION UNKNOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Morning Post* of this city, to the effect that the German Government is favorable to the propositions contained in the American note regarding Cuba is not confirmed. Nothing is known at Berlin respecting the views of the German Government in connection with Mr. Fish's circular.

SPAIN.

A CENTENNIAL DECREE—CARLIST OFFICERS SHOT.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—A royal decree has been issued creating a commission charged with installing the exhibits from the Spanish colonies at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

Late advices from Tafalla state that several Carlist officers and soldiers have been shot at Estella for a conspiracy against Don Carlos. It is asserted at Hendaye that the Carlists raised the siege of Hernani in consequence of a decision to that effect of a council of war.

ITALY.

THE CENTENNIAL—POSTPONEMENT OF THE PAPAL CONSISTORY.

ROME, Jan. 5.—The President of the Italian Executive Committee on the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition leaves in April to take the direction of the Italian section.

The Papal Consistory which was fixed for the 7th inst. has been postponed until after the 15th.

Archbishop Ledochowski is expected to repair to the Vatican to receive the instructions of the Pope in regard to his future conduct.

THE BREMERHAVEN EXPLOSION.

THE THOMASSEN INFERNAL MACHINE—THE MAKER AN ASSOCIATE OF THOMASSEN.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says the Prussian War Office have a machine similar to that used by Thomassen. It was offered them by a man from New-York in 1870 for the destruction of the French fleet. The offer was declined. The maker appears to have been an associate of Thomassen.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

THE COLOGNE GAZETTE ON AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Jan. 6—5 A. M.—The Cologne *Gazette* remarks that the American attempt at intervention in Cuba is singularly ill-timed. European Governments will not countenance it because they wish, in the interests of order, to see King Alfonso's authority more firmly established.

THE VATICAN.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL PROBABLY TO REASSEMBLE.

LONDON, Jan. 6—6 A. M.—A special telegram from Rome to the *Daily News* says well-informed authorities assert that Bishop Dupanloup has come to Rome on account of the expected reassembling of the Ecumenical Council.

BELGIUM.

THE MINING STRIKE—THE RECENT DISTURBANCES NOT OF A SERIOUS NATURE.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 5.—Many of the miners who were out on strike have resumed work. It is hoped that the strike is now ended. The Burgomaster of Louviere denies that the strikers used firearms in the recent disturbances, or that the disturbances were serious. Troops are still patrolling the district, though it is not likely their services will be required.

INDIA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Benares reports the arrival there this morning of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

GREECE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BULGARIS MINISTRY TO BE ARRAIGNED FOR VIOLATING THE ELECTORAL LAW.

ATHENS, Jan. 5.—The Chamber of Deputies have resolved that all the members of the late Bulgaris Ministry except one shall be tried by a court of justice for violations of the Electoral law.

FRANCE.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA'S ILLNESS.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Bulletins announcing the condition of the health of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain are issued daily. That of to-day says her condition is less favorable.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Fishery Commissioner, obtained a special award at the recent Fluvial Exhibition in this city.

M. Outrey's mission to Egypt is only of a temporary character. The object of the mission is to restore the friendly relations, which were somewhat impaired during the negotiations relative to the abolition of the jurisdiction of the French Consular Courts.

Thus far the candidates for the Assembly in Paris have obtained promises in the following ratio: Advanced Republicans, 95; Moderate Republicans, 105; Anti-Republicans, 14.

THE SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

HISTORY AND OBJECT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL—PRESENT STATE OF ITS FINANCES.

A meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested in the permanent establishment of the Training School for Nurses in connection with Bellevue Hospital was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the State Charities Association. It was largely attended, and effectually demonstrated the energy and ability with which the ladies have addressed themselves to this project. Dr. Adams presided, and after a few preliminary remarks from him, the following statement concerning the history and object of the school was read by Mrs. E. C. Hobson, President of the Bellevue Association:

In the month of January, 1873, a small group of persons assembled in this room to listen to a scheme for the establishment of a training school for nurses at Bellevue Hospital. The scheme had been prepared with care by those familiar with the wants of the hospital from daily observation, and having studied similar institutions in other countries, availed themselves of these sources of knowledge to frame a plan for Bellevue. They announced their plan as threefold: 1. To improve the nursing of Bellevue, and as a consequence, hospital nursing throughout the country; 2. To train skilled nurses for service in private families; 3. For nursing among the poor. The scheme as presented was approved, and an appeal to the public for funds to establish the school was made through a Finance Committee. They asked for $20,000, which they estimated would support the school for two years. At the expiration of that period the question of its utility would be decided, when, if the result should prove satisfactory, the public would then be asked to unite in establishing the school on a permanent basis. Twenty-three thousand dollars were raised in six weeks. The disposition of this sum was placed in the hands of a committee of ladies, and it is to render an account of their stewardship that this meeting is convened. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction placed the nursing of six wards at Bellevue in charge of this committee. A lady trained by twelve years' experience in hospital work in England was appointed Superintendent of the school, and the work commenced in May, 1873.

From that time the progress has been steady. One of the chief perplexities in the early experience of the work was the difficulty in finding the right kind of women, willing to devote two years to the necessary training; but, as the knowledge of the school spread through the country, this difficulty ceased, and there is now a steady increase in the number of applicants of a high grade of intelligence, so that we have now forty pupils, which is as large a number as our present accommodations allow us to receive. At the present time nine wards in Bellevue are in charge of our nurses, and the presence and example of thoroughly-trained women of good character in these wards has had a most beneficial effect. During these two years and seven months at least 3,337 patients afflicted with almost every form of disease, have been nursed in the wards of our school. Last May the first class of nurses (seven in number) completed their two years of training, and were examined by a committee of the Medical Board of Bellevue, and six received their diplomas. A second class will be ready to graduate this month, and a third in the Spring.

This work of training nurses is necessarily expensive, for it must be borne in mind that it differs from other systems of education inasmuch as the pupil has to be supported during the term of training, and paid a sufficient sum to clothe her, for, as no candidate is received until after she has attained the age of twenty-one, she is then dependent on her own resources for support. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction pay us a sum equivalent to what the nursing of the nine wards cost under the old system, that is $16 a month for the wages of the one nurse they allowed to each ward, and $10 a month for the board of the same. As we place two pupils under each trained head nurse, their wages and board must be paid by the funds of the school. These and all other expenses have been defrayed from the original fund, and from subsequent donations and subscriptions. Of the $23,000 subscribed in January, 1873, we have $1,800 left. Our receipts during the past year have been $11,554 60; our expenses, $15,269 85. The difference has been paid from the original fund which was invested in bonds. We can calculate on receiving $7,732 for the coming year. Hence we require about $8,000 to enable us to carry on the school on its present basis. Should the work be extended, the sum to be raised must be proportionably increased.

At the request of the President, Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, Treasurer of the association, addressed the meeting.

The President then called upon Dr. Steven Smith, who also addressed the meeting.

Some extracts were read from numerous testimonials sent to the officers of the Training School, warmly expressing the appreciation and gratitude of families who had benefited by the services of nurses trained in the school. Rev. Dr. Adams then made an admirable address, after which a finance committee was formed, consisting of the following-named ladies and gentlemen, to any of whom subscriptions may be sent:

Alfred Pell, Chairman; H. G. Stebbins, Treasurer; T. M. Adams, Secretary; Clarkson N. Potter, Nelson Potter, William H. Osborn, D. Willis James, Rev. R. Howland, Dr. John Jay, Arthur Sedgwick, Chandler Robbins, Mrs. Hartman Kuhn, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr.; Mrs. Lispenard Stewart, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. John Phillips, Mrs. William Hadden, Mrs. Joseph Hobson, Mrs. Philip Schuyler, and others.

ANNUAL RAILWAY REPORTS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

ITS ANNUAL REPORT FOR LAST YEAR—DECREASE IN THE EARNINGS—SAVING IN THE TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES—THE BUSINESS CONTRASTED WITH THAT OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876.

The annual report of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad was filed in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor to-day. It is very voluminous, and includes the operations of the Harlem road, which is leased and operated by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. I have made the following excerpt of the facts stated in the report, and compiled a table of the earnings, expenses, and profits from the figures given, which will be found of value for reference as indicative of the business for 1875 as compared with that of 1874.

The miles of road now owned by the New-York Central Company are as follows:

	Miles.
Length of road	740.17
Length of second track	465.30
Length of third track	231.69
Length of fourth track	222.19
Length of turn-outs	383.60
Total length	2,042.95

The length of roads leased is as follows:

	Miles.
Length of road	260.03
Length of second track	49.96
Length of turn-outs	29.45
Total length	339.44

This includes the Harlem Road, the Lake Mahopac, and several other shorter lines, and foots up a grand total of 2,382.39 miles of single track operated by the company. The equipment consists of 558 locomotives, 8 dummy engines, (used for City service in making up trains and taking them to the City limits,) 427 passenger-cars, 81 second-class and emigrant-cars, 222 baggage, mail, and express-cars, and 14,597 freight cars. No variation appears in the capital stock from the report of last year, the total being now as then, $89,428,300. This does not include the capital of the Harlem Road, but does include $195 400 of consolidated certificates which are convertible into capital stock but which have not yet been presented to the company for such conversion.

The total amount of the funded debt of the company is stated at $40,003,667 62, or an increase for the year of $1,518,925. The construction account has been increased by $3,849,270 53, and now foots up $96,355,774 50. The number of miles run by passenger trains during the year was 4,563,688; by freight trains, 8,457,816, and by switching and working trains, 4,177,374, making a total of miles run of 17,198,878, which, as compared with 1874, shows a decrease of 1,437,825 miles. This decrease in mileage is almost entirely in the running of freight trains, and is accounted for by the fact that the number of cars per train has been increased.

The number of passengers carried one mile during the year is stated as 338,934,360, while last year's report showed 350,781,541. The number of passengers carried was 9,422,629, as against 9,878,352 in 1874. The number of tons of freight carried in 1875 was 6,001,954, and in 1874, 6,114,678, or a decrease in 1875 of 112,724 tons. This decrease, according to the classifications made, consists entirely of products of the forest and animals, or lumber and live stock. The total movement of freight is 1,404,008,029 miles for 1875, and 1,391,560,707 for 1874. The gross earnings of the New-York Central and of the Harlem Roads are given in one set of totals, and are as follows:

GROSS EARNINGS.

	1874.	1875.
From passengers	$7,497,356 54	$7,276,847 54
From freight	20,348,725 23	17,899,701 50
From other sources	3,804,304 95	3,850,668 99
Total	$31,650,386 72	$29,027,218 03

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.

	1874.	1875.
Maintaining road bed, &c.	$3,775,526 10	$3,686,641 78
Repairs of machinery	3,812,806 87	3,781,724 30
Operating	10,799,964 59	9,793,741 56
Total	$18,388,297 56	$17,262,107 64

This shows a decrease, as compared with 1874, of $2,623,168 69, or over eight per cent., in the gross earnings, and a decrease of $1,126,189 92, or six per cent., in the expenses. The net earnings for 1874 were $13,262,089 16, and for 1875 were $11,765,110 39, being a decrease of $1,496,978 77. These net earnings were applied as follows:

For interest	$2,728,118 94
For dividends:	
Oct. 15, 1874, four per cent	3,568,339 99
Jan. 15, 1875, two per cent	1,784,169 99
April 15, 1875, two per cent	1,784,169 99
July 15, 1875, two per cent	1,784,169 99
For rent of other lines	1,697,795 78
Total	$13,346,764 68

On its face this shows $1,581,654 29 more than the net earnings, but to explain this we find the following note appended to the report:

"Owing to a change in paying dividends from semi-annual to quarterly periods, ten per cent. was actually disbursed therefor within the year embraced in this report. The amount, however, chargeable to the business of the year is eight per cent. only."

By deducting one dividend of two per cent. from the total of "net earnings applied, it is shown that besides paying all interest due on its entire indebtedness, rents due for leased lines, and eight per cent. dividend on its capital stock, the road fairly added $202,515 70 to its surplus fund. The decrease in the business shown by the foregoing figures is attributed to the hitherto unparalleled low rates for freight, in consequence of the keen competition of the rival lines. A consequence of this competition is a so seen in the following calculations of the expenses, receipts, and profits for the years 1874 and 1875:

The operating expenses in 1875 were 59.46 per cent. of the gross earnings, and in 1874 58.09 per cent.

Freight—Earnings per ton per mile in 1875, 1.27 cents; in 1874, 1.37 cents; expenses, 1875, .90 cent; in 1874, .98 cent; profit, 1875, .37 cent; in 1874, .39 cent. Passengers—Earnings per passenger per mile in 1875, 2.14 cents; in 1874, 2.13 cents; expenses, 1873, 1.36 cents; in 1874, 1.33 cents; profit, 1875, .78 cent; in 1874, .80 cent. Freight—Earnings per train per mile in 1875, $2 11; in 1874, $2 03; expenses, 1875, $1 49; in 1874, $1 37; profit, 1875, 62 cents; in 1874, 66 cents. Passengers—Earnings per train per mile in 1875, $1 59; in 1874, $1 69; expenses, 1875, $1 01; in 1874, $1 05; profit, 1875, 58 cents; in 1874, 64 cents.

THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

THE EARNINGS AND EXPENSES FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS—A DIVIDEND DECLARED.

A meeting of the Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad was held yesterday morning at Commodore Vanderbilt's office in Fourth street, when a report of the business transacted during the last six months, ending 31st December, 1875, was read. The following is an abstract of the report:

Gross earnings	$7,545,000
Operating expenses and taxes	5,051,000
Net earnings	$2,494,000
Interest on bonded debt, leases of branch roads, and dividend payable Feb. 1, 1876, on guaranteed stock	$1,419,000
Balance	$1,075,000

The variation in earnings, (principally in the first three months of the above period,) compared with the last half of 1874, is as follows:

Loss on freight	$873,000	
Loss on passengers	133,000—	$1,006,000
Gain on mails, express, and miscellaneous		57,000
Aggregate loss		949,000

The loss on freights was caused by the following:

Diminution in volume	7.66 per cent.
Less prices on business done	15.65 per cent.

The average rate per ton per mile has been, in 1875, 0.997 cent; in 1874, 1.182 cents.

The cost of steel rails, in excess of the value of the iron rails for which they were substituted, is included in operating expenses. The amount of steel rails laid on main line during 1875 was about 12,000 tons, and the amount of iron rails laid (principally on branch lines) during the same period was about 9,000 tons. The amount of steel rails to be laid on main line during 1876 will, it is estimated, be about 15,000 tons. A considerable part of the steel rails laid in 1875 having been paid for with old iron rails, (the full value of the steel being, however, included in the operating expenses above stated,) the money which would otherwise have been expended therefor is in hand and constitutes a fund applicable to providing the steel rails intended to be laid in 1876. The road, machinery, and property of the company has been in all respects fully maintained at its standard high condition.

The bonded debt of the company at this date is	$36,250,000
Against, at same time last year	36,500,000
Diminution by means of the sinking fund, the obligation of which has been fully complied with	250,000

The report having been discussed, a resolution was passed declaring a dividend of two per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, to be paid on the 1st of February next.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

PROPOSED PLAN OF THE ORGANIZATION—THE ROAD TO BE PURCHASED BY THE BONDHOLDERS AND CREDITORS.

The foreclosure suit in the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Chambers, against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, having been dismissed, an effort is now being made in the interest of the bondholders to perfect a plan of reorganization which will prove advantageous to all concerned. The plan proposed makes fair and equitable provision for all existing interests, and it aims to place the affairs of the road upon a sound basis and promote a vigorous development of its business and traffic at the earliest possible day. The plan has already been accepted by a considerable number of the bondholders, and it is proposed that it shall form the basis upon which the property will be purchased and the company reorganized.

It is proposed to obtain a decree for the sale of the property as early as practicable, under both the six per cent. and seven per cent. mortgages, so that the purchasers may acquire a perfect and satisfactory title to the entire property, franchises, and corporate rights of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, subject only to the liens of the Virginia Central bonds, (to be provided for by a renewal or extension of these mortgages, or otherwise, as circumstances may require;) and that it be purchased, on behalf of the bondholders and creditors who shall unite in the plan, by a suitable committee or Trustees, to be hereafter selected by them. After the purchase is completed, and the reorganization of the company perfected, new securities to be issued as follows, viz.:

First mortgage bonds, to be secured by a mortgage extending over the entire line, franchises and property of the company, subject only to the Virginia Central liens above described, payable thirty years after date, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in gold, except as hereinafter provided	$17,000,000
Second mortgage bonds, payable forty years after date, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in currency, except as hereinafter provided	10,000,000

Further details of the plan are given in a circular issued by Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, and it concludes as follows:

"It is also believed that when the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company is reorganized and re-established upon a sound basis, and its future control and policy so determined as to give to the Cities of Richmond, Louisville, and Lexington satisfactory assurance that it will be managed in harmony with the interests and plans heretofore entertained by them, the project for completing the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, by means of subscriptions from these cities, will be revived and successfully carried out. This will give to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad one of the most important of its contemplated Western rail connections, and doubtless result in the construction of one or the other of the projected lines along the Ohio River to Cincinnati."

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.

ITS ANNUAL REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE STATE EXAMINER—THE TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM PASSENGERS NEARLY TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

The annual report of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, which was transmitted to the State Examiner yesterday, places the total amount of the funded and floating debt of the road at $2,000,000, the rate of interest on which during the past year was seven per cent. The total cost of the road and its equipments by the last report was $3,956,012 19, and has since increased to $4,076,068 78. The length of the road is 8 miles; length of double track, including sidings, 10 miles; weight of rail per yard, 60 pounds; number of passenger cars, 263; number of freight cars, 5; number of horses and mules, 2,004. The number of passengers of all classes carried during the year was 31,542,000. The rate of fare charged was, for through passengers, 6 cents; for way passengers, 5 cents, and the average time consumed by passenger cars in passing over the road one hour and twenty minutes. The total receipts from passengers were $1,720,353 91; from rents of real estate, car-punches, mail service, and interest, $34,770 71; from manure, $6,600, and from loans, $25,000. The cash on hand Sept. 30, 1874, amounted to $37,424 29, and the total receipts for the year, to $1,824,148 91. The payments other than for construction were as follows: For transportation expenses, maintenance, and repairs, $1,219,220 85; for interest, $140,679 08; for dividends on stock at 9½ per cent., $190,000, and for loans paid in full, $55,000. The cash on hand Sept. 30, 1875, amounted to $219,248 98. The following are the various items classed under the head of "Expenses of operating the road and for repairs." General expenses, $4,425 38; officers, clerks, agents, and office expenses, $20,313 35; conductors and drivers, $375,671 77; watchmen, starters, switchmen, roadmen, &c., $197,172 37; repairs of cars and cost of new cars, $38,283 75; repairs of harness, including material and labor, $4,844 31; horse-shoeing, including material and labor, $51,959 01; horses, $75,718 25; stable expenses, $11,364 89; feed, grain, hay, &c., including expenses of grinding, $283,430 64; fuel, gas, and lights, $15,522 12; oil and waste, $1,396 32; damages to persons and property, including medical attendance, $7,434 65; law expenses, $570 75; rents, including use of other roads, ferries, &c., $21,241 66; insurance, $4,302 37; stationery and printing, $2,405 79; punch expenses, $27,596; donations, $6,600.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR LAST YEAR—THE PAYMENTS EXCEED THE EARNINGS.

The annual report of the Erie Railway Company for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875, has been issued. The total amount of capital stock paid in amounts to $86,536,910; the funded debt $54,271,814, and the floating debt $1,421,641 83. The cost of the road and equipment is given at $115,995,946 63. The number of passengers carried during the year was 5,052,855, not one of whom was injured, except a few who were hurt getting on or off the cars. The number of tons, of 2,000 pounds, of freight carried in cars was 6,239,943, and the total movement of freight, or number of tons carried one mile, was 1,016,618,050. Of the total freight mineral coal supplied 3,852,567 tons; vegetable food, 674,171 tons; merchandise, 553,253 tons; manufactures, 322,860 tons; products of the forest, 179,514 tons; agricultural products exclusive of vegetable food, 113,195 tons, and other articles 255,503 tons. The cost of maintaining the road during the year was $3,321,370 57; the expenses of repairs of machinery amounted to $2,446,863 53, and the operating expenses reached $6,910,806 85, making the total transportation expenses $12,679,130 95. The gross earnings were $17,677,746 49, of which $12,287,399 85 was for freight. The total payments, including the $12,679,130 95 for transportation expenses, amounted to 19,030,911 26, leaving a deficit at the close of the year of $1,353,164 77. The following table gives a summary of the payments:

PAYMENTS OTHER THAN FOR CONSTRUCTION.

For transportation expenses			$12,679,130 95
For Interest:			
On the funded debt { Gold		$2,833,267 50	
{ Cur'cy.		928,697 00—	3,761,964 50
On Long Dock bonds			210,000 00
On Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds—Guarant'd interest:			
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company		105,000 00	
Weehawken Docks		28,000 00—	133,000 00
On Weehawken Docks mortgage			66,671 93
On loans, &c.		175,412 89	
On mortgages, &c.		31,382 28—	206,795 17
Gold premiums			114,247 34
Rentals of leased lines		689,013 25	
Susp. Bridge & Erie Junction Railroad rent	70,000 00		
Less 30 ₱ ct. of earnings	31,294 98—	38,705 02	
Paterson and New'k Railroad rent	35,000 00		
Less 35 ₱ ct. of earnings	23,107 48—	11,892 52	
Erie Railway's proportion of loss operating Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad		62,804 07—	802,414 86
Taxes:			
Of State of New-Jersey on equipment		19,337 33	
State of Pennsylvania tax on gross receipts from May, 1868, to July, 1873, inclusive		81,635 14—	100,972 47
For use of Jefferson Car Company's cars, nine months			94,500 00
Expenses other than transportation:			
London transfer office expenses			39,688 39
Legal expenses, London			5,745 00
Pavonia Ferries		$207,922 91	
Pavonia Horse Railroad		35,385 54	
Pavonia Horse Railroad, interest on guaranteed bonds		210 00	
Erie baggage express		64,557 11	
Weehawken docks		130,021 43	
Grand Opera-house property		50,950 86	
Unclaimed Freight and Baggage Department		5,386 74—	494,434 59
Claims due prior to Oct. 1, 1874, paid			321,346 00
Total			$19,030,911 26
Receipts			17,677,746 49
Deficit			$1,353,164 77

ON TRIAL FOR PARRICIDE.

In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Knapp, yesterday, James and Thomas Goodwin were placed on trial on a charge of parricide. The men are respectively twenty-seven and twenty-one years of age, and in October last lived with their father and mother in a notorious house on Railroad avenue, Jersey City, known as the "House of Blazes." On the evening of the 2d of that month the daughter of the old man called at the office of Dr. Prendergast and informed him that her father was lying at the point of death. The Doctor went to the house and discovered a number of bruises upon the body. He was unable to do anything for him, and two days later the suffering man died. County Physician Stout, on investigating the case, learned that the sons had quarreled with their father a few days previously, and the sister had seen one of them kick and beat the old man. As soon as his condition became dangerous, one of the sons fled. County Physician Stout ordered the arrest of the prisoners. They were indicted by the Grand Jury for murder. At the trial yesterday they represented that they had no money with which to pay counsel, and the court assigned counselors Daley and Lippincott to defend them. The main witness against them is their sister. The trial will probably close to-day. The defense will attempt to prove that the death of the father resulted from intemperance.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH CANADA.

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—The *Globe* of yesterday has an article arguing for a more extended extradition treaty with the United States. It says the list of extradition offenses is too limited and capricious, and cites a number of cases which have transpired lately, in which application had been made by the American authorities to Canada for the extradition of criminals, but could not be complied with, owing to the defectiveness of the treaty.

A VICTORY FOR TWEED.

THE JURY CHALLENGE SUSTAINED.

DECISION OF JUDGE WESTBROOK IN THE $6,000,000 SUIT—THE LAWYERS FOR THE PEOPLE SURPRISED—THE FORMAL ORDER QUASHING THE PANEL NOT YET ENTERED.

The announcement made that Judge Westbrook would render a decision yesterday in regard to the challenge of the array of jurors in the Tweed $6,000,000 suit drew together a large gathering in Part II. of the Supreme Court. After the opening of the court the Judge began the delivery of the opinion, which was quite long, but which was attentively listened to throughout. Its main points are appended:

The challenge to the array of the special or struck jury which has been summoned for this trial presents two questions, which are: First, has the jury been selected by the elisors from a proper list of jurors filed in the Clerk's office? and second, what is the effect upon the entire panel of placing upon the list of jurors certified by the elisors to have been selected the name of an individual—George W. Southwick—which does not appear upon the list of names from which the selection should have been made, and which both the traverse of the challenge and the evidence of the elisors show was never selected by them? Each of them will be noticed in the order stated.

Preliminary to the examination of the specific objections, it is important to notice a consideration which is necessary to be remembered in passing upon each, and that is the object of the statute which makes a special or struck jury. It was passed to give parties in a difficult and extraordinary case a jury of more than usual intelligence and integrity, or, to use the language of the statute itself, directing the Clerk of the county or the elisors as to its selection, one "most indifferent between the parties, and best qualified to try such cause." The mode of obtaining such a jury is clearly pointed out by statute, and as it is a special proceeding designed for a particular purpose, and out of the ordinary course of procedure, the mode of obtaining it which the statute points out must be pursued. In the case of an ordinary jury, when the sole object is to obtain a competent jury, so long as there is one competent obtained, minor non-compliance with statutes may be overlooked, but when the object is the procuration of one "most indifferent between the parties, and best qualified to try such cause," and the way of its obtainment is prescribed, it necessarily follows that that way must be mandatory, and is to be rigidly pursued. First, has the jury been selected by the elisors from a proper list of jurors filed in the Clerk's office? In beginning this discussion we must see what are the provisions of the statute on this subject: "At the time appointed the Clerk of the county shall attend at his office with the original lists of the jurors returned to him by the officers of the several towns, who are then liable to serve, and in the presence of the parties, or their counsel, shall proceed to strike a jury as follows: The clerk shall select from such lists the names of forty-eight persons whom he shall deem most indifferent between the parties, and best qualified to try such cause." They are to be taken from the lists of jurors returned to the Clerk by the officers of the several towns. Suppose, if the selection was in the country, that the lists were filed and the names were taken from them, would the objection that the lists furnished to the Clerk were imperfect—that the officers had not done their duty—be valid? I think not, because the Clerk has obeyed the statute, and the mere omission by the officers would not invalidate unless corruptly done or working a perceptible prejudice. The officers in making returns scarcely ever do their full duty, and if this argument is to prevail neither a struck jury nor any other could be obtained. In applying this statute to New-York City we must interpret it and use its machinery as modified by legislation applicable to this City in lieu of lists by town officers filed with the Clerk, from which the selection is made. (See chapter 495, laws of 1847, section 3.) You have a list of jurors which is to be prepared by the Commissioner of Jurors as soon after the first day of May in each year as the same can be prepared, and when such "list is completed a certified copy shall be delivered to the County Clerk, who shall prepare the ballots and deposit them in the box in the manner now required by law. The said Commissioner may at any time in like manner return the names of any persons omitted in the list, if there be no sufficient cause to excuse such persons, and their names shall be deposited in the box as jurors for the residue of the year that the other jurors are to serve." From the vast and fluctuating population of the City a perfect list of jurors can never be obtained; nor even in time for the necessities of courts can the judgment of the Commissioner of Jurors upon the whole body of those possibly liable be obtained. Hence, from necessity, as well as by statute, he must send lists from time to time, and all those sent up to the time of the selection of the struck jury are those from which the selection is made. As in the case of lists furnished by town officers, they may be incomplete and imperfect; yet they are those from which the selection must be made, and when so made therefrom the mandatory law is obeyed. Now, had the Commissioner of Jurors made and filed such lists when the present selection was made? It is true he had not filed a copy certified to be a copy of lists made out and prepared by him, but if such a certified copy had been filed it would only have been an official notification to the Clerk of the persons he had selected to serve as jurors, and whom the law gave him the right so to select. Now, if, instead of telling the Clerk indirectly what jurors he has selected as competent to serve by certifying to a copy of a list which he has prepared and on file in his own office, he tells the Clerk directly who the jurors selected are by simply so declaring, what substantial difference exists? The same result—the selection of jurors competent to serve and the indication thereof to the Clerk—is reached; and the mere form of the communication to that officer, whether indirectly by certifying to a list as a true copy of a list of names selected, or directly by declaring they are the persons chosen, can make no difference. As the Clerk of the County had in his office, when the selection of jurors in this case was made, lists of names whom the Commissioner of Jurors, by official certificates, had declared competent to serve, this first ground of challenge cannot prevail. Second, what is the effect of summoning only twenty-three men whose names appear on the lists from which the selection should have been made, and whom the elisors chose, and of one additional person, George W. Southwick, whose name does not appear on the list to which the choice must be limited; and whom the elisors did not in fact so designate? The plain requirements of the statute are: First, forty-eight names shall be chosen from the lists returned to the Clerk's office by the elisors. Second, when each party has stricken off from the selected list twelve names, twenty-four shall remain, who have one and all passed the judgment of the elisors. Third, the process which issues to the Sheriff shall command him to summon the identical twenty-four men—no more, no less. Fourth, the Sheriff can only summon the men whom such process directs him to summon. This is evident from the provisions of the statute, the forty-eighth section of which (second Revised Statutes, 435, Edmunds' edition) requires the selection of forty-eight persons from the original lists of jurors returned to the Clerk's office, from which list each party shall alternately strike twelve names, thus leaving as the result of the selection twenty-four names. Whereupon there shall be made out "a list of the names of the twenty-four persons not stricken out," which shall be certified "to be persons drawn to serve as jurors pursuant to the order of the court, and shall deliver such list so certified to the Sheriff of the county." The forty-ninth section then requires the Sheriff to "summon the persons whose names are contained on the lists so delivered to him by the Clerk;" and there is no authority for the Sheriff to summon any other persons than those whose names are contained upon such lists. Tested by these rules, the process—for such the list to be furnished the Sheriff is—was radically defective. It not only did not contain names all of whom were to be found upon the list, from which the choice was to be made, but it had a more radical defect than that. It did not contain the twenty-four names upon which the judgment of the elisors had been exercised. It contained twenty-three such, and to it was added one, George W. Southwick, never chosen, and from it was omitted one John C. Southwick, (confessedly two distinct persons, both having an actual existence, and both present,) who had been selected. When the process to the Sheriff which must contain the names of twenty-four persons, who have been selected and chosen in a mode pointed out, includes the names of only twenty-three, can it be held to be valid? And when the Sheriff must summon the persons, named in the process, can he summon any others. It seems to me that the answer to these questions must be in the negative.

The challenge to the array, then, must be sustained on this ground, because, first, if the certificate of the elisors be taken as the evidence of their choice, twenty-four men have not been chosen as the law directs; second, if the certificate of the elisors be not the sole evidence of such choice, but he may resort, as the counsel for the plaintiffs insist, to the evidence of the parties who made the selection, then the process or authority for the summoning was defective because it did not direct the summoning of the persons chosen.

In disposing of the questions which the challenge involves, I have not overlooked the importance of this cause nor the desirability of an early and a speedy trial. A result which will be such in fact and in truth, can only be reached by conforming to plain rules of law and a well-defined course of procedure. A delay of a few days is better for all than a very much longer one, resulting from erroneous procedure, is sure to inflict.

The announcement operated as a surprise to the plaintiff's counsel, and it was some few minutes before they made any statement in regard to it. Finally, however, Mr. Carter said they were, of course, bound to acquiesce in the decision of the court, and they fully appreciated the considerations on which it was based. It was, however, a misfortune to go so far and then find the work defective. He then asked for an adjournment until to-day, until they could determine whether they should make a motion to amend the process of the summoning of the jurors. This was granted, Judge Westbrook saying he would not enter any formal order quashing the panel until this morning. In the course of his remarks the Judge said he had come to his conclusions only after consultation with his associates on the bench.

This morning the panel of jurors will be ordered quashed, unless the motion to amend is made by the plaintiff's counsel and granted.

THE LITERARY COLLEGIANS.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—GENERAL BUSINESS.

The third annual convention of the Intercollegiate Literary Association of American Colleges was called to order at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning by the President, Mr. L. Kaigé, of Princeton. The roll being called delegates were present as follows: Princeton, T. D. Jones, '76; C. G. Green, '77; R. H. Lynde, '77. Dartmouth, W. S. Sayres, '76; G. A. Brown, '77. Williams, J. H. Corwin, J. F. Eaton, R. J. Kent. Syracuse University, F. M. Gilbert, '75; E. O. Kinne, '76; E. Nottingham, '76. North-western University, F. M. Bristol, Charles P. Wheeler, J. H. Hamlin. Hamilton, J. M. Eliot, H. McMasters, C. P. Woolworth. Rutgers, W. R. Taylor, Henry Veghte, W. M. Stillman. New-York University, Henry C. Alford, E. H. Crosby, E. B. Rice. College of the City of New-York, C. Putzell, L. S. Burchard, R. H. McCutchins. St. John's College, Joseph Meyers, J. W. Sweeney, W. Willstack. Lafayette College, J. H. Covode, S. A. Martin, J. B. Hendry. The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and the several committees were presented, and after some discussion were adopted. The Secretary announced that an application had been made for admission by the University of South Carolina. A committee was appointed with instructions to revise the constitution and by-laws, after which the convention adjourned to meet at 2:30 o'clock.

The afternoon session was called to order at 3 o'clock. The Nominating Committee reported the following list of nominations, which was adopted, with the understanding on the part of the convention that in case any one of the Standing Committee was unable to properly attend to the duties of his office he should resign prior to the adjournment of the convention: President, E. H. Crosby, of New-York University; Vice President, F. C. Perry, of Dartmouth; Secretary, J. H. Hamlin, of North-western University; Treasurer, M. McMaster, of Hamilton. Standing Committee—R. J. Kent, Williams; W. R. Taylor, Rutgers; M. J. Jacobus, Princeton; S. A. Martin, Lafayette; C. N. Cobb, Syracuse; D. J. Thomkins, Cornell; J. M. Eliot, Hamilton; H. C. Alford, University of New-York; C. Putzell, College of City of New-York; G. A. Brown, Dartmouth; F. M. Bristol, North-western University; W. Willstack, St. John's.

The Trustees of last year were re-elected as follows: William Cullen Bryant, Cyrus W. Field, Howard Potter, John Jacob Astor, and Charles O'Conor. The newly-elected President then took the chair. On motion of Mr. Alford, of the New-York University, the thanks of the association were voted to the judges of the last year for their thorough performance of their duties; also, to Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. J. T. Johnston, and Mr. J. J. H. Gregory for their valuable help and co-operation; also, to Rev. Dr. Prime for his kindness in presiding at the literary contest of Tuesday night—and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each of the persons named. The committee appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws reported that they had drafted a new constitution and by-laws, which were immediately taken up by the convention, article by article. The report of the committee, with some slight amendments, was adopted. A committee of one from each college was appointed to decide on the expediency of enlarging the competitive examinations, and also to nominate an Advisory Committee. The committee reported recommending that the competitive examinations be in mathematics, Latin, and mental science, and that Col. Higginson, W. Reid, L. Kaigé, J. C. Tomlinson, and Wilhelmus Mynderse be elected the Advisory Committee. The nominations for the Advisory Committee were adopted without remarks. The remaining part of the report was the subject of a long debate, which finally resulted in the addition of Greek to the list of examinations. It was voted that no person who had taken a prize should be allowed to be again a contestant in the same department. The convention then adjourned.

THE COLLEGE ATHLETIC GAMES.

DELEGATES PREPARING FOR NEXT SUMMER'S CONTESTS—THEY WILL BE HELD AT SARATOGA.

The Convention of the Athletic Association of American Colleges was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, E. C. Webb, President of the Association, presiding, and G. W. Greene acting as Secretary. The roll was called, and delegates were found present as follows: Amherst, G. W. Cloak and D. C. Morell; Cornell, A. M. Ensign; Columbia, Randolph Hurry and J. A. Renwick; Harvard, G. W. Greene and E. H. Harrick; Trinity, E. M. Scudder; Union, B. Brockelmann; Wesleyan, W. C. Wallace; Williams, R. H. Halsey; Princeton, W. B. Kaufman and F. A. Marquand; Yale, E. C. Webb and J. H. Hammond; Brown, Albert Gallop; Dartmouth, E. C. Stimpson and E. W. Eager. The constitution was read, and the amending of it was declared the order of business, and several changes were proposed and adopted. The College of the City of New-York presented an application for membership and the credentials of a delegate, Mr. Nelson H. Henry. On motion of Mr. Marquand, of Princeton, the college was admitted to the association, and the delegate allowed to take a seat in the convention. Mr. Cloak offered an order of business for this and future conventions. The order was accepted and made a part of the by-laws. The report of the Committee on Athletic Sports was made by Mr. Greene, of Harvard. The report said that the committee had visited Saratoga, and that the Citizens' Committee had stated that a very fine quarter-mile track, within five minutes of the hotels, would be built for the association, and that everything would be done to make the field meeting successful. The committee also reported a list of contests as follows:

For Undergraduates.—One mile run, three-mile run, one-half-mile run, one-quarter-mile run, 120 yards hurdle, over ten hurdles; 100 yards dash, one mile walk, three-mile walk, running high jump, running long jump, throwing base ball.

For Graduates.—One-mile run, three-mile walk.

The report of the committee was accepted, and the part of it relating to the style of contests came up for adoption. The report was adopted with the amendment that graduates walk one mile instead of three. There was an addition of a three-legged race of 200 yards and the putting of the shot weighing sixteen pounds. On motion of Mr. Cloak, of Amherst, the committee was instructed that all first prizes shall be of the same value. A motion by Mr. Brockelmann, of Union, that the number of contestants in all of the contests be restricted to one from each college, with the exception of the races, in which two from each college should be allowed to enter, was lost.

On motion of Mr. Cloak, of Amherst, the Committee on Sports was instructed to prepare rules for governing the contests, a printed copy of which rules shall be sent to the athletic association of each college at least two months before the contests occur. On motion of Mr. Marquand, of Princeton, the convention went into secret session to choose a referee. The secret session lasted about twenty minutes, and at its close it was announced that Daniel M. Stern, of the New-York Athletic Club, had been chosen referee and that the convention had adjourned to meet Dec. 4, 1876, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The contests are to take place at Saratoga the day following the collegiate regatta.

AN HONEST EDITOR'S WORK.

From the Tribune, Oct. 21, 1875.

The liabilities of E. Butterick & Co., the suspended fashion dealers, at Nos. 555 and 884 Broadway, are estimated at over $200,000. The firm dealt largely in fashion plates and patterns, and published a fashion magazine. The partners made much money for a time, but established too many agencies, and lost much of their profits. The Domestic Sewing-machine Company, which entered into competition with them in fashion plates and publications, also injured their business. The chief indebtedness of the firm is for paper, which they consumed largely. Among other branches of the business they have a large printing office with ten or twelve presses, and lately they opened a house in London which absorbed some $50,000.

From the Tribune, Dec. 9, 1875.

The following article is being extensively circulated in the West as clipped from the *Tribune* of Oct. 21:

"The liabilities of E. Butterick & Co., the suspended fashion dealers, No. 555 Broadway, New-York, are estimated at over $200,000. The partners made much money for a time, but established too many branch agencies, and lost much of their profits thereby. The "Domestic" Sewing-machine Company, which entered into competition with them in paper fashions and plates, also injured their business."

This is a garbled extract, altered to suit the purposes of the persons sending it out. It is calculated to do injustice to Messrs. Butterick & Co., to whom it refers. No such statement was ever made by the *Tribune* with regard to the firm of Butterick & Co.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The new Board of Kings County Supervisors held their first meeting yesterday afternoon in the County Court-house. Supervisor Howell presided. After the meeting had been called to order, Supervisor Stillwell moved that Supervisor John Ryder be made temporary Chairman. The motion was unanimously carried. Supervisor Stillwell then moved the re-election of Edward Cadley as Clerk. Mr. Cadley is a Democrat, but he has filled the position acceptably to all parties for a number of years. He received sufficient votes to elect him. Supervisor Strong was in favor of putting off the election until the next meeting of the board. He said that a law was passed June 5 last year which enabled the board to consider and determine the amount of an official's salary in case that official was re-elected. Mr. Strong was supported by a majority of the Republicans, but Mr. Ryder voted with the Democrats and thus secured Mr. Cadley's election. The engineers of the Court-house and Jail were re-appointed, after which the board adjourned to meet one week from to-day. At the next meeting it is expected that Mr. Ryder, the temporary Chairman, will announce the committees.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—A dividend of $10 per share on Consolidated Virginia was declared to-day. The following are the closing official prices of mining stock to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 431; California, 81; Segregated Belcher, 90; Ophir, 38¾; Chollar, 109; Savage, new stock, 21½; Imperial, 9½; Mexican, 20¼; Gould & Curry, 20; Best & Belcher, 60¾; Hale & Norcross, 52; Crown Point, 28¼; Yellow Jacket, 116; Empire, 6½; Alpha, 23; Belcher, 35½; Confidence, 23½; Sierra Nevada, 22¾; Exchequer, 15¼; Overman, 66; Justice, 29¾; Caledonia, not quoted.

SUCCESSFUL INDIAN MISSION.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 5.—Rev. George McDougall, who undertook last Summer, at the request of the Government, a mission to the Crees and Plains Indians, has effected a satisfactory arrangement between them and the Government. He visited 1,497 tents, including 3,976 natives, all of whom, with one exception, received the Governor's message with gratitude, and will anxiously await the coming of Commissioners next August.

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MARRIED.

BIGLOW—GRAHAM.—Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876, by Rev. James Maxwell, Mr. L. H. BIGLOW and Miss ANNIE, daughter of Mr. Van Wyck Graham, of Montclair, N. J.

CHAPIN—SHERWOOD.—At "Woodside," Rockdale, Chenango County, N. Y., on Jan. 1, 1876, by Rev. George W. West, Mr. HORACE SALMON CHAPIN to Miss JESSIE INEZ AGATHA SHERWOOD.

STORER—ROBINSON.—At the Church of the Annunciation, Wednesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. William Seabury, D. D., DAVID ABEEL STORER, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to GEORGIANA WINTHROP, daughter of the late Henry Barclay Robinson.

DIED.

AGENS.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 3, 1876, ANNA G., elder daughter of Jonas and Rosa J. Agens.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 603 Broad st., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

ALVORD.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on the 4th inst., at the residence of W. K. Trabee, SUSAN ALVORD, widow of the late Jesup Alvord.

Funeral at Southport, Conn., on Friday, Jan. 7, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

BANCROFT.—At Montreal, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, SARAH P. BANCROFT, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Ann's Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BONNEAU.—On Wednesday, Jan. 5, FRANCIS BONNEAU, in the 85th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRIDGEMAN.—At Middletown, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 3, HANNAH BRIDGEMAN, in the 89th year of her age, relict of the late Thomas Bridgeman, of New-York City.

Train leaves foot of Liberty st. on Thursday, at 8:15 A. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

BROWN.—Jan. 5, at his residence, No. 44 West 24th street, Rev. NEHEMIAH BROWN, in his 85th year.

Funeral at 1 o'clock Friday, at Huntington, Long Island. Remains leave City residence at 8:30 A. M.

COLT.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, MARY G., widow of the late Robert Colt, in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, George K. Davis, No. 77 West 124th st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Pittsfield, Mass., for interment.

DOWNS.—In Brooklyn on Tuesday, the 4th inst., HUGH DOWNS, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 736 St. Mark's av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FITCH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1876, ARTHUR CLIFTON, youngest son of Hulsey and Amelia M. Fitch, aged 14 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 299 South 5th st., Williamsburg, Thursday, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M.

GAMBLE.—On the 4th inst., ELIZABETH GAMBLE, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 335 East 18th st., on Thursday, 6th inst., at 1 P. M.

HEATH.—RACHEL HEATH, widow of the late John Heath, in the 94th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Saturday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John Woolsey, Clarkson st., Flatbush, fourth house east of Flatbush av.

MARSCHALK.—On Tuesday, Jan. 4, ELLEN MARSCHALK, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 261 Swen at., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

NESMITH.—At Windsor Hotel, on the evening of Jan. 3, 1876, JOHN P. NESMITH, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral service takes place at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner of 50th st. and Madison av., at Friday, the 7th inst., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

RAY.—In Florence, Italy, on 1st of January, MARY REBECCA, widow of the late Richard Ray and daughter of the late James Boggs.

SNYDER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 1, at Rhinebeck, N. Y., GEORGE SNYDER, aged 71 years.

STEWART.—At Pleasant Valley, near Pittston, Penn., on Saturday, Jan. 1, Rev. ARCHIBALD S. STEWART, Pastor of Langcliff Presbyterian Church, aged 52 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 8, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 7 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 8 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Salier, via Southampton and Bremen; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Baltic, via Queenstown, and at 11 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for France direct, per steamer France, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; willing and obliging; best City references. Call or address No. 352 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid; understands sewing, or will travel with an invalid lady; good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a lady breaking up housekeeping, for a chamber-maid and seamstress, and laundress and chamber-maid. Can be seen at No. 309 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY AN American girl as chamber-maid or waitress; good references. Call for two days on Mrs. Salva, No. 261 West 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; can work the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer machines; best City reference. Call or address No. 502 West 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; can operate on several machines; excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Scotch girl; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Address M. S., Box No. 200 Times Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do up-stairs work and mind children or assist in the washing or ironing; good reference. Call at No. 969 1st av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good City reference from her last employer. Call at 709 7th av., near 48th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as competent chamber-maid; would assist with other work; best City references. Call at No. 141 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid and do the fine washing, or waiting and chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 978 2d av., between 51st and 52d sts., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is fully competent, and can give six years' City reference. Call at No. 409 East 29th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman as first class chamber-maid and plain seamstress; would wait on a lady and do her fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 335 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS—WAITress.—By two respectable young girls; one as chamber-maid and laundress, the other as waitress; good City references. Call at No. 389 7th av.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class chamber-maid and plain sewer; willing and obliging; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen to-day at No. 558 7th av., first floor, back rooms.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class Protestant as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman to take home washing and ironing or go out by the day; City references. Call on Mrs. Morrison, No. 219 West 32d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and highly recommended; eighteen months in last place; a very good cook of meats, game, fish, fowel, soups; good cake and pie baker; also, a good bread and biscuit baker; an excellent washer and ironer; very neat, clean, and tidy about her kitchen; honest and obliging; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY MOTHER and daughter, mother as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; poultry, game, larding, boning; would take entire charge of kitchen. Daughter as chamber-maid or waitress, or would take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 60 East 41st st., between Park and Madison avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS who have been together, German, Protestant, would like the work of a family together, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamber-work and waiting; are both obliging, steady in their habits, and will try to retain their places; City or country; good references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman, whom we know, as an excellent family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, &c., and is an experienced laundress; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COLored woman as first-class cook in a gentleman's family or a genteel boarding-house, and daughter as chamber-maid or waitress or child nurse; best reference. Apply at No. 263 West 47th st., from 10 to 4. Ring the bell four times.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; has left her last place on account of the family breaking up housekeeping; the best of City reference. Call at No. 200 West 36th st.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTant woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has a daughter as waitress and chamber-maid; they would do the work of a family between them; no objections to the country or a boarding-house. Call at No. 408 East 11th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY NICE OBLIGING NORTH OF Ireland girl to cook, wash, and iron, or do general work; has long references; is a good family cook throughout; bread, soups, &c.; and will do all in her power to please her employer and retain a home; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WELL RECOMMENDED young Welsh woman; a good cook and laundress, and excellent bread and biscuit maker; understands soups, &c.; is ready to go to City or country, and keep her place; willing to do whatever she can to please. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN A1 FAMILY COOK, IN CITY or country; understands French, English, and American cooking; also pastry, creams, ices, &c., and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for D.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; is an excellent cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, IN some nice family; is a superior cook; will do washing; no objection to a boarding-house; will be found competent and obliging. Call at No. 347 East 17th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A good reliable girl, who is a good cook, makes best bread, biscuit, and is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; is a good baker, excellent washer and ironer; two years' reference. Call at No. 135 West 28th st., inquire in store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family: understands all kinds of cooking, and is a good pastry and dessert maker. Call at No. 872 6th av., the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS FIRST-class cook, washer, and ironer; four years' best City references. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor, Room No. 10.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing, or will do the washing of a small family; City reference. Apply at No. 246 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a boarding-house; has good City reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, steady, competent girl, with excellent testimonials from her late employers. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; is willing and obliging, trustworthy and economical; best City reference. Call at No. 333 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 342 East 16th st., top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 308 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 340 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK; GOOD BAKER; no objection to assist with washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 16th st., front basement.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TIDY GERman girls, for City or country; understand all kinds of cooking or house-work; good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; or to do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands soups of any kind, jellies, and creams; good bread and biscuit baker; City references; country preferred. Call at 125 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; first-class City reference; wages no object. Call at No. 488 6th av., fourth floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A GOOD cook in a private family. Call at her last place, No. 8 West 53d st.

COOK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN AS QUICK, expert cook; is clean, neat, and very pleasant. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of American cooking; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; is a good cook and good laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class cook; has the best City reference. Call at No. 49 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; BEST reference. Call Thursday and Friday, at No. 105 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at 314 East 39th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By a lady for two girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or will do general house-work; good reference. Apply at No. 551 9th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 447 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN EVERY particular; understands all kinds of cooking; first class bread and biscuit baker; best City reference from ladies she has been with for capability. Call at No. 234 West 28th st., second floor, front.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good plain cook; good washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days, No 16 East 22d st., basement door.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AN ENGLISH woman, with five years' City reference; bones, lards, makes soups, jellies, bread, &c.; willing to assist with washing and a thoroughly temperate woman; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds family cooking; is a first-class baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 213 East 25th st., in candy store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT ENGlish cook; thoroughly competent in all its branches; understands fancy dishes and desserts; City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; IS able to take entire charge of the kitchen; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; City references. Call or address No. 204 East 47th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A SOBER WOMAN WHO UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; no objection in helping with washing; best City references. Call at No. 739 7th av., fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understand all kinds of cooking and is a good baker; has no objection to a private boarding-house; City references. Apply at No. 532 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands soups, game, &c.; country preferred; good reference. Call for two days at No. 210 West 27th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as good cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent baker; careful and reliable; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A REAL, COMPETENT FAMILY COOK; who is a good baker, and has eighteen months' references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook and baker; would assist with the wash; best City reference. Call at No. 406 7th av., near 32d st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; AN EXcellent cook, washer, and ironer; good City references. Call at No. 233 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good plain cook in a private family; has the best City references. Call for two days at 207 West 18th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILL assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 43 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS GOOD plain cook; willing to assist with coarse washing. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—AS COOK; WAGES NO OBJECT; FIRST-class City references. Call at 488 6th av., room 14.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker; perfect cutter, fitter, and stylish trimmer; will engage by day or week; old dresses made over; basques, wrappers, &c., cut and basted at home; highest references. Call at No. 425 6th av., near 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER OF ABILITY and experience will work for $1 75 a day; tasty trimmer and economical cutter; style and fit guaranteed; will work home. Address Mrs. Willsdon, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, who can cut and trim well, desires a few customers to work for per day; best reference. Address W. Westheimer, No. 332 West 38th st.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY AS NURSERY governess, housekeeper, or companion; teaches English, French, music; is a good housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; also, care of a dairy. Any family wanting an invaluable, reliable person, with the very best references, address E. A. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—BY A very capable person a position as housekeeper for an elderly couple, or as nursery governess; no objection to going out of the City; best of references given and required. Call or address Friday, from 10 to 12, at Y. L. C. A., No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady to attend to all household duties; perfect in cutting and sewing; is a good housekeeper; in fact, capable in any capacity. Address B. L., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY A widow woman to do house-work; also her daughter to wait on door or take care of a child; City references. Apply at No. 161 West 4th st., near 6th av.; ring bell three times.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young girl; is very industrious and a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; has excellent reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl for general house-work in a small family; is very willing and obliging. Apply at No. 236 West 35th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small private family; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 453 West 19th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, willing, industrious girl, with good City reference; City or country. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 137 West 25th st.; ring first bell.

HOUSE-WORK—IN A SMALL FAMILY; IS WILling and obliging; good references; $10. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., (St. John's Guild;) ask for Kate.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT French girl, well educated, as lady's maid in a private family; she is a good hair-dresser and good seamstress; has best City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 78 West Houston st., second door above South 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and fluting; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 295 West 27th st., near 7th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a neat young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for T.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl in a private family; City reference; postal cards not answered. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress, &c.; capable and willing; best City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 347 East 17th st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RELIABLE LAUNdress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 32d st., top floor, back.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants a few more engagements to go out by the day; can get up dinners; or any kind of house-work. Address Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., in the rear.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants families' or gentlemen's washing at 75 cents a dozen, fluting and puffing included; best of references. Address Laundress, No. 143 West 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; unquestionable references. Can be seen for two days at No. 330 West 44th st., first floor, rear.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl as maid and seamstress; operates on several machines and dresses hair; good City reference. Call at No. 230 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS MAID to an aged lady or growing children, or invalid lady; has five years' reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTable person as children's nurse and seamstress, or chamber-work; best City reference from last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 122 West 20th st. Ring basement bell.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL, well recommended; is neat, willing, and agreeable; fond of children; speaks some English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths, near 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN, in a private family, as nurse and seamstress to one or two growing children; has four and eight years' reference from last employment; can take the entire charge of a nursery. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT GERMAN GIRL AS nurse to grown children and chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objections to the country; best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse to an infant, or would take care of grown children and do sewing; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; fully capable of taking one from the birth; the most reliable reference given. Address for two days 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE; Protestant; capable of taking the entire charge; best City reference. Call at No. 330 East 39th st., first floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON AS FIRST-class monthly nurse; long experienced; best reference. Call or address Nurse, No. 70 West 37th st., corner 6th av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL as nurse; can do plain sewing. Apply at No. 201 West 26th st., second floor, front room.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS CHILdren's nurse, chamber-maid, and to sew; seventeen months' reference from last place. Call at 102 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NURSE and seamstress; first-class City reference. Call at No. 141 West 19th st.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—BY A REspectable young Protestant woman as nurse and plain sewer; good reference. Call at 148 East 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE OR HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-aged English Protestant woman as nurse for an invalid, or as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; has excellent reference; is fully competent; is a good seamstress; City or country. Address R. C., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO take care of children, and will sew or do light chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT French nurse, with good City reference; City preferred; is a good plain seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, TO take care of children. Call for two days at No. 814 3d av. Inquire for the dress-maker; second floor front.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE INfant's nurse; (Protestant;) capable of taking the entire charge; best City reference. Call at No. 602 3d av., near 39th st., in the fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE; is a good plain sewer; good City reference. Address Louise, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE IN ANY kind of sickness, either for lady or gentleman; references first-class, (physicians and ladies.) Call or address No. 150 West 54th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory reference given. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as good family seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will help lady's maid or do chamber-work; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 334 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO go out sewing; understands dress-making; by the day or week; will work cheap. Call at No. 311 East 39th st., top floor, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress, who understands the courses of dinner and wine, and waiting in all its branches equal to a man; has lived thirteen years with one of the leading families in the City; best of reference. Call at No. 309 West 42d st., near 8th av., in the candy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; can make all kinds of salads; best City reference; can take a man's place. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor, back room.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; willing to assist in chamber-work; first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 345 East 30th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a neat young girl as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Address Waitress, Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands the entire charge of silver and salad, or as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; has reliable City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an experienced girl who has good references and who can set a table tastefully; is careful and neat in her work. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A good, capable girl, as waitress and chamber-maid; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 318 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 741 6th av., in the fancy store.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's or family washing, by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Call or address Laundress, No. 122 West 20th st.; ring basement bell.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO GO out by the day and take in washing; can do all kinds of finery; City reference. Call at No. 211 East 19th st., basement.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHes a few more families', ladies', or gentlemen's washing, by the week or month. Call on or address Mrs. Meehan, No. 416 East 16th st.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY A respectable woman.—Gentlemen's and families' washing done to order; also, fluting done on reasonable terms. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in basement.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wishes to get washing and ironing to do at home by the week or month, and day's work; good reference. Address Mrs. Chacon, No. 155 West 24th st., third floor, back room.

MALES.

A CITIZEN OF UNDOUBTED RESPONSIBILity, would like to take charge of an estate, if the same is of such magnitude as to warrant the payment of a liberal compensation. Address M. F. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN HAVING HIS evenings at leisure would like a position as copyist, amanuensis, or book-keeper. Address H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A STEADY RESPECTABLE Protestant man as butler and waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has very best City reference. Address all this week C. A., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY an Englishman; has a thorough and complete knowledge of his duties; strictly temperate; excellent references. Address J., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, WITH excellent references, and thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NATIVE OF England; has lived as head waiter and single-handed; experienced as above; good City reference given. Call or address G. L., No. 109 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, in private family; gives one year's best references as an experienced and first-class cook; is sober, honest, and economical. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young married man as coachman; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is sober and steady; willing and obliging; has six years' City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 311 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; is willing to attend furnace and make himself generally useful; has good reference; will work at moderate wages; country preferred. Address J. J., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD, SOBER, HONEST, AND reliable Englishman; understands his business in every respect, and has left on account of family going to Europe; four years' best reference can be had from last employer by applying to W. B., 122 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; no objection to the country; can give City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address J. S., No. 317 West 15th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; good reference. Address W. B., No. 38 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE, SOBER, STEADY young man, single, one who understands his business, and can furnish the best of reference. Call on or address J. E. D., Irving Stables, Nos. 113 and 115 East 15th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; good City reference. Address J. M. H., Box 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; single man; first-class City driver; can highly recommend him. Call or address J. J., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; five years' best City reference. Call or address D. O., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE, trustworthy man; willing and obliging; City or country; best City references. Apply to or address R. E., private stable, No. 144 West 18th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS SIX years' reference from last employer. Call or address W., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has lived with him over ten years. Address No. 3 Cliff st.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT AND EXPERIENCED City coachman; excellent groom and driver; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address, for two days, J. H., Box 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands his business; will bring a first-class reference from last employer's, whom he has just left. Address F. R., No. 50 4th av., or Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY AN EXperienced man (English) as coachman or groom; understands his duties thoroughly; testimonials for capabilities first-class. Address Coachman, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A young man, American, single; can milk, tend furnace, &c.; will be found a temperate and neat workman; good reference. Apply to J. M., No. 444 West 53d st., rear.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; good reference if required. Address W. E., Box No. 280, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Address L. H., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle young man; thoroughly understands both branches; good careful driver and vegetable gardener; willing; can milk; best City and country references from last employers. Address P. D., No. 26 Rector st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, thoroughly competent in every respect; willing to make himself generally useful; first-class City reference from late employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS coachman and gardener; understands the entire care of a gentleman's place; good references. Address J. T., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, married, as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; not afraid of work; best reference. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN; IS AN EXPERIenced meat and pastry cook, and will give general satisfaction in any establishment. Address L. J., No. 304 West 21st st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND CARVER, IN A boarding-house or private family in City or country; best reference. Apply to Louis A. D., No. 103 West 24th st.

FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, NO INcumbrance; can take entire charge; understands the treatment of all fancy stock and mowing-machines; wife would take charge of the dairy and poultry; City reference. Address William Brown, Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., for one week.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG, HIGHLY RESPECTAble Englishman as foreman on a farm, is qualified to drive four or six horses; is a good carpenter, and of pleasant and obliging disposition, and strictly temperate. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INcumbrance; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; wife would do the family washing if required, or take care of poultry; has best of City references. Address J. B. S., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, WITH A SMALL family; has had sixteen years' experience in all branches of horticulture; now or next Spring, to take charge of a first-class gentleman's place; none but those who are in want of a first-class gardener need apply. Address O. R., Box No. 120 Post Office, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, FULLY COMpetent, where taste and skill in gardening is required; would care one horse; highest testimonials will certify. Address Gardener, No. 26 Rector st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; COMPETENT in all its branches where taste and gardening is required; would care one horse; willing; highest testimonials. Address Gardener, No. 26 Rector st.

GARDENER OR FARMER, OR BOTH IF REquired.—Is qualified in both branches; best of reference given. Address T. M., Washington st., Morrisania, Westchester County.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class groom; four years' City reference. Call on or address A. W., No. 134 West 30th st.

PORTER, JANITOR, OR WATCHMAN.—By an active, intelligent Swede, with good references, where industry and integrity can be made useful. Call on or address G., care of T. Holt, No. 300 East 86th st.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A Protestant English man and wife, aged twenty-eight years; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, &c., also wait on table; wife can cook, wash, and iron; and do all parts of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, sober, industrious, single, Protestant man, lately landed, who can care horses, drive, care cattle, milk, work in garden, do farm-work, &c.; willing to work for moderate wages; is well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN AS WAITER in a private family; thoroughly knows his business; strictly temperate and sober; no objection to go as second man; best City references. Address German, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; THREE YEARS in his last place; speaks English; is single; strictly sober, honest, and a thorough waiter; willing and competent. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; is a Protestant; has best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (SINGLE,) AS waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address G. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITER—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGlishman and wife, to go together; man as waiter, wife as chamber-maid or parlor-maid. Address Mrs. Saunders, No. 49 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, COLORED, (LIGHT complexion,) trained in the best of families; is a thorough waiter, civil, industrious, and strictly sober; references and families to be seen. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A PROTestant young single man; thoroughly understands his business; has excellent City reference. Address George, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A WAITER OF TWENTY YEARS experience in the City; the best of references given; no objections to the country. Address P. S., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best City references. Call on J. M., No. 3 West 34th st., present employers, or address Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAN AS waiter in a private family; long and satisfactory references from former places for integrity and capability; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 876 Broadway, at the seed store.

$75 WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE WHO will procure a young man of education, character, and business experience, a situation that shall be permanent if he suits, where promotion is possible; salary not the object; references first class given and required; wholesale business preferred. Address R. P. WAKEMAN, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INcompatibility, &c.; residence unnecessary; fee after decree. Address Post Office Box 1,037, Chicago, Ill.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GRANVILLE B. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,268.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Granville B. Smith, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of January, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1875.
d30-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 5,292.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. LIVINGSTON and EDWARD B. NEWBERN, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of James H. Livingston, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and Edward B. Newbern, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
d30-1aw3wTh A. R. CHISOLM, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held on the 16th (sixteenth) day of February, A. D. 1876, at 12 (twelve) o'clock noon, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said court in bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, for the purposes specified in the twenty-eighth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system in bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. Revised Statutes of the United States, section 5093.—Dated New-York, 21st December, 1875.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN MANNING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 30th December, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja6-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB T. SEAGRAVE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Jacob T. Seagrave, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of December, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d30-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL SECOR and JOHN A. SECOR, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Samuel Secor and John A. Secor, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 29th day of December, A. D. 1875.
ABRAM R. WARNER, Assignee, No. 28 West street, New-York City.
J. H. and B. F. WATSON, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 291 Broadway. d30-1aw3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of COLLINS L. BALCH, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
d23-1aw3wTh No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of January, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EGYDIUS ROESSNER, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon a creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja6-1aw3wTh No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of January, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JACOB T. SEAGRAVE, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja6-1aw3wTh No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC C. SHAFER, bankrupt, Southern District of New-York, ss.: New-York City, in said district, this 29th day of December, 1875, notice is hereby given of the appointment of the undersigned as Assignee in Bankruptcy of Isaac C. Shafer, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
d30-1aw3wTh* DAVID WAGSTAFF, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.—At Newark, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN H. HINES, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
d30-1aw3wTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CAMPBELL & RICHMOND is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The affairs of the firm will be settled by either of the general partners.
JOHN CAMPBELL, } General Partners.
DAVID RICHMOND, }
H. S. FEARING, } Special Partners.
G. R. FEARING, }

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CAMPBELL & RICHMOND, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold. JOHN CAMPBELL, DAVID RICHMOND.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and known as the firm of GREGORY & CO., expires this day in accordance with limitation. (Signed,) DUDLEY J. GREGORY, CHAS. E. GREGORY, BENJAMIN GREGORY, DAVID H. GREGORY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 31, 1875.

DUDLEY J. GREGOLY, BENJAMIN GREGORY and DAVID H. GREGORY will, as partners, continue the business under the same firm name.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1875.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, AND PARIS, Jan. 1, 1876.
MR. JOSEPH W. DREXEL, OF NEW-YORK, retires this day from active business, and withdraws from our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris.
Mr. EGISTO P. FABBRI, heretofore of the firm of Fabbri & Chauncey, New-York, becomes this day a partner in our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, resident in New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.
THE UNDERSIGNED, MEMBERS OF THE late firm of SPAULDING, SWIFT & CO., have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of SWIFT, SACKETT & CO., for the transaction of the dry goods commission business.
JAMES T. SWIFT, FREDERICK JACOBSON, CHARLES A. SACKETT.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Custom-house brokerage and forwarding business my nephews, GEORGE F. GRAY and R. MORRISON GRAY, the style of the firm being hereafter JAMES R. DAVIES & CO., No. 112 Front st., and Rotunda, Custom-house. JAMES R. DAVIES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

No. 133 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WILLIAM BOGARDUS' NEPHEWS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CORNELIUS BOGARDUS, ROBERT BOGARDUS.
The business will hereafter be continued by and under the name of CORNELIUS BOGARDUS.

OFFICE OF JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 58 WALL ST., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876. }
MR. JOHN WARREN RETIRES THIS day from the firm of JOHN WARREN & SON. The business will be continued by and under the name of J. KEARNY WARREN.

THE FIRM OF W. W. DE FOREST & CO. has been dissolved, and each of the partners is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THE INTEREST OF JOHN W. BIGELOW in our firm ceases from this date. The business will be continued by the remaining partners as heretofore.
LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.
MR. WILLIAM J. WESTCOT AND MR. DAVID AIR become partners in our firm from this date. JAMES F. WHITE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, JAN. 7, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Sales-rooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of furniture of every description.
Also, to close a concern, and without reserve, a large quantity of new furniture of good quality; piano by Weber, cost $700, pier glasses, &c.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO., } No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1876. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1876, at 10:30 A. M.
The stock transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 4 until Jan. 16, 1876. By order of the board.
J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1876, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875. }
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 11th day of January, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875. }
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11 proximo, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF } NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray st., TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, } Dec. 11, 1875. }
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875. }
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
R. E. WATSON, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City. (Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5.; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen, may share with my daughters the well tested advantages of class-study under best instruction in our pleasant home; best references given and required. Address Mrs. J. E. GAVIT, Stockbridge, Mass.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Both sexes, academic and primary; central yet retired; accommodations for twenty only; expenses, $280; no extras; 28 miles from New-York. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 5 WEST 14TH ST.—Mme. GAZZANIGA ALBITES' second term of instruction in vocal music. New class forming for beginners.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Home comforts; healthy location; terms moderate. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N. J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY of great experience in teaching English, French, music, and German wishes pupils for her morning hours; terms moderate; best City references. Address E. T., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES A MORNing engagement for music, singing French, German, English, and Italian, and thorough education. Address Delta, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING THOROUGHLY prepared tutors for their sons, can secure them on application to Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

TO SCHOOLS.—A VOCALIST AND MUSICIAN OF considerable experience in teaching in colleges is open to an engagement; highest references. Call on or address TEACHER, No. 158 Bleecker st.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to deaf mutes by the visible speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN HONEST RELIABLE PROTESTANT woman to do general house-work for a small family near the City; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; good references required; wages, $14. Apply at No. 61 West 17th st., basement, this morning between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN FOR waiter and house servant; one who has had experience in first-class City houses, with good City recommendations from last place; German preferred. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,714 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK AND A MAN TO make himself generally useful; both must be Protestants; references required. Apply this morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at the coffee-house corner of 7th av. and 50th st.

WANTED.—TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY, A GERman Protestant girl for general house-work; good laundress and plain cook; neat, quick, and an early riser. Apply to Mrs. Lewis, 511 3d av., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK or to cook, wash, &c., in a private family; good wages will be paid to a good girl, and none but first class need apply. No. 246 West 13th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME CAPITAL to act as outside salesman and traveler for a manufacturing business. Address all communications to BOGERT & BARRY, No. 57 Ann st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE. Those who are well recommended may call at No. 24 Washington square, from 11 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Apply, with references, to No. 261 West 11th st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WESTERN SALESmen by a Boston dry goods jobbing house. Address Post Office Box No. 5 269, Boston, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, JAN. 4, A SMALL YEL-... Apply at No. 27 West 45th st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

OF NEW-YORK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL ST.
JANUARY, 1876.

ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate, at valuation of over $16,000,000	$5,455,407 05
Loans on call, (United States bonds collateral)	92,040 00
United States bonds, registered, (at par)	1,035,500 00
New-York City and County 7 per cent. bonds, registered, (at par)	1,603,500 00
Brooklyn City 7 per cent. bonds, (par)	750,000 00
Jersey City 7 per cent. bonds, (par)	400,000 00
Rochester City 7 per cent. bonds, (par)	100,000 00
Real estate, at cost	499,639 81
Deposits in banks and trust companies	1,147,766 53
Accrued interest and premium on investments, at market value	477,772 22
Cash in vault	461,156 96
Total	$12,022,832 54

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, principal	$10,658,827 73	
Six months' interest, to January 1, 1876	299,117 04	
		$10,957,944 77
Surplus, or Guarantee Fund		$1,064,887 77

AMOUNT OF INTEREST CREDITED DEPOSITORS LAST YEAR, $586,740 72.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS OPENED TO DATE 108,167.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice President.
M. G. LANE, Second Vice President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AVE., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
CHARTERED 1852.
45TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earning of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 19, 1876, on all accounts entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st of that month.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

U. S. 5-20 bonds	$1,480,000	Value,	$1,749,937 50
N. Y. State bonds, 7s	75,000	"	78,000 00
N. Y. C'y & Co. 6s & 7s	1,087,800	"	1,156,814 50
Brooklyn, N.Y., bds., 7s	100,000	"	109,500 00
Yonkers, N.Y., bds., 7s	50,000	"	52,500 00
Kingston, N.Y., bds., 7s	88,000	"	90,200 00
N.Y. State t'w'n bs., 7s	116,000	"	117,150 00
Bonds and mortgages at seven per cent. on real estate in New-York City and vicinity, worth in all cases double the amount loaned and upward, and, by recent appraisement, valued at $7,035,700			3,503,617 00
Demand loans, secured by United States bonds and other first-class collaterals, as named above			212,800 00
Real estate, Nos. 1 and 3 3d av., (cost $243,364 71)			200,000 00
Other real estate, (cost $19,097 70)			11,650 00
Cash on hand and deposited in banks			578,600 91
Accrued interest			64,233 67
			$6,925,053 45

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors Jan. 1, '76	$6,342,770 04	
Interest to date	179,905 46	
		6,522,675 50
SURPLUS		$402,377 95

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
CLARKSON CROLIUS, }
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ISAAC T. SMITH,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,	A. W. PAYNE,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,	SAMUEL T. HILLMAN,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,	CHARLES FOX,
WALDO HUTCHINS,	FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR,
ALLAN HAY,	CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOSEPH S. MONELL, M. D.	ELISHA BROOKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
341 and 343 Bowery, corner 3d st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
allowed on sums of $2,000 and under, and Five per Cent. on the excess over $2,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1876.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
Wm. V. Webster, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared the thirty-first interest dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous thereto, payable on and after Friday, the 21st of January.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books whenever presented.
Deposits made on or before Monday, Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, English, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, Pres't. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.
JAN. 1, 1876.
First—On sums of $1,000 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum.
Second—On sums exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $2,000, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on $1,000, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum for the second $1,000.
Third—This bank confines itself to strictly savings bank business, and does not receive any new deposit from any one person in excess of $2,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. JOHN K. DEWITT, President.
H. K. THURBER, Vice President.
GEORGE G. WALDO, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.
FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of this institution have declared the fiftieth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. per annum on sums over $2,000, payable on and after Jan. 17. Interest not withdrawn will remain as principal and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1, and will be entered on the pass-books whenever presented. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from Jan. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

Thirty-third Dividend at rate of six (6) per cent. per annum has been declared payable on and after Jan. 17.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 draws interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 247 GREENWICH ST., CORNER PARK PLACE.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.
Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
D. S. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
Eighth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street. Six per cent. interest. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $3,473,396 79. SURPLUS, $329,068 72. RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
Sealed proposals will be received until Feb. 1, 1876, by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, No. 21 Water st., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the manufacture and delivery of 123 tons of cast-steel wire rope, required for the erection of the temporary foot-bridge, cradle cables, and other appliances necessary for the construction of the main cables of the East River Suspension Bridge.
Printed specifications, together with any other information in regard to these ropes, may be obtained from the Secretary of the board, or of the Chief Engineer. W. A. ROEBLING.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
NEVADA.....Jan. 8, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA.....Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STERAGE.....$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 3 P. M.
FRANCE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M.; England, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.
The Queen, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.:
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 3
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $80, $70, and $60; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 70 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....JAN. 8
SOUTH CAROLINA.....WEDNESDAY.....JAN. 12
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination at one-half per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 204 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
SALIER.....Thurs., Jan. 6 | HERMANN.....Sat., Jan. 15
SCHILLER.....Sat., Jan. 8 | HOHENSTAUFFEN, Jan. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
AUSTRALIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
ETHIOPIA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at —
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM E. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM E. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAITI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
(LABIBEL.....Jan. 8.
FOR HAYTI ONLY:
ANDES.....Jan. 12.
FOR HAYTI, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS.....Jan. 19.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Jan. 25
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.
United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from
THOMAS WILAS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Fernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.....Jan. 23, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Feb. —
J. R. WALKER, 2,700 tons.....March —
When 23d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day previous.
These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HATTERAS, Blanks, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....23 00
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 6
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Jan. 20
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPECHY, TUXPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Feb. 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 24 and Feb. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 5 | JAVA.....WED., Jan. 19
ALGERIA.....WED., Jan. 12 | RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 26
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Tyndelle.....Saturday, Jan. 8
LABRADOR, Sangiter.....Saturday, Jan. 22
*PEREIRE, Danre.....Saturday, Feb. 5
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO.....SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 noon,
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. ALASKA.....Feb. 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.
S. S. ——————.....MONDAY, Jan. 31,
and every four weeks thereafter.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
HINDOO.....Jan. 8 | COLOMBO.....Feb. 5
NAVARINO.....Jan. 22 | OTHELLO.....Feb. 19
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

By a decision rendered in the United States Circuit Court, the proceedings for the foreclosure and sale of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are transferred to the State courts of Virginia and West Virginia, and Gen. W. C. Wickham has been appointed Receiver by these courts, in accordance with the nearly unanimous choice of the bondholders and all other parties represented, to be put in possession on the 18th inst.

This result is of great importance to the interests of the bondholders, and will inspire renewed confidence in the future of the enterprise, and promote the early consummation of the plan of reorganization, which has already been accepted by bondholders to the extent of over $10,000,000, including upward of $6,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds. Many others have only awaited the decision of the questions pending in the United States Court.

It is important to the interests of all who desire to participate in its advantages that they should signify their assent to it without delay.

When it is accomplished, all the measures for the improvement of the connections and business of the road will receive a new impetus; and the hands of a reorganized company, freed from financial embarrassment, and possessing the advantages of confidence and credit, a marked improvement in all its interests, as well as in the market value of its securities must follow.

Copies of the plan of reorganization, which every bondholder should obtain immediately, may be had at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st., or will be mailed by them to any address.

We, the undersigned, being holders of first mortgage bonds, have accepted and heartily approve the above plan of reorganization.

RICHARD IRVIN,	A. A. LOW,
JOHN CASTREE,	C. M. FRY,
C. P. HUNTINGTON,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
ALEX. MASTERTON,	DAVID STEWART,
JONAS G. CLARK,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,	GEO. J. PENFIELD,
EDW'D DUNHAM,	FISK & HATCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N E. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, NATHAN A. FISH

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE National Bank of Commerce in New-York at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th day of December, 1875.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$11,787,585 00
United States bonds to secure circulation	4,000,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	250,000 00
United States bonds on hand	3,050,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	207,000 00
Due from other national banks	321,685 44
Due from State banks and bankers	283,574 61
Real estate	530,000 00
Current expenses	54,343 62
Premiums paid	500,261 99
Checks and other cash items	94,172 87
Exchanges for Clearing-house (including $56,301 38 gold checks)	1,965,510 84
Bills of other national banks	26,420 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	3,225 45
Specie, viz:	
Coin.....$14,760	
Gold Treasury notes.....1,291,000	1,305,760 00
Legal tender notes	910,606 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	2,240,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund, with United States Treasurer	167,400 00
	$27,767,535 82

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	10,000,000 00
Surplus fund	3,250,000 00
Other undivided profits	3,019 31
National bank notes outstanding	3,082,125 00
Dividends unpaid	12,641 00
Individual deposits	5,001,200 38
Certified checks	1,055,426 52
United States deposits	114,837 38
Due to other national banks	2,799,231 65
Due to State banks and bankers	2,142,655 08
	$27,767,535 82

I, HENRY P. VAIL, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. P. VAIL, Cashier.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of January, 1876. GEORGE H. CARY, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.
Correct—attest. WILLIAM H. MACY, GEORGE T. ADEE, B. G. ARNOLD, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Second National Bank at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Dec. 17, 1875.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$1,477,289 03
Overdrafts	2,250 13
United States bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
United States bonds on hand	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	50,000 00
Due from other National banks	70,113 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,570 50
Checks and other cash items	24,722 98
Exchanges for Clearing-house	31,340 00
Bills of other National banks	47,450 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	8,587 23
Legal-tender notes	123,053 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	300,000 00
Five per cent. Redemption Fund with United States Treasurer	6,750 00
Due from United States Treasurer other than Redemption Fund	7,000 00
Total	$2,451,732 77

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	330,000 00
Other undivided profits	25,992 65
Circulating notes outstanding	135,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,547,100 80
Demand certificates of deposit	898 81
Certified checks	16,045 89
Cashier's checks outstanding	50,225 00
United States deposits	43,467 08
Due to other National banks	3,001 94
Total	$2,451,732 77

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this, 3d day of January, 1876. JESSE WEST, Jr., Notary Public, City and County New-York.
Correct—Attest: I. N. PHELPS, A. H. TROWBRIDGE, JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 30th ult., Mr. Theodore Keeler tendered his resignation as Secretary, and the same was accepted.
RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.	HENRY A. HURLBUT.
GEORGE D. MORGAN.	JAMES M. MORRISON.
WILLIAM SLOANE.	HENRY B. HYDE.
GEORGE H. STUART.	DANIEL DODD.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.	WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JAMES M. HALSTED.	JOHN J. McCOOK.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.	HENRY G. MARQUAND.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.	EDMUND A. SMITH.
ALANSON TRASK.	WILLIAM MILES.
ELBERT B. MONROE.	B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES
PAYING 10 TO 12 PER CENT.
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 24 years.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a deed of trust executed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, the following numbered Bonds have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.: Nos. 284, 625, 259, 161, 587, 99, and 70, each of £200, sterling, and Nos. 219, 556, 322, 48, 261, and 247, each of £100, sterling. And on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting-house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London, on the 1st day of March, 1876, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day.
Union Trust Company of New-York.
EDWARD KING, President.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.
THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds to the amount of ($30,960) thirty thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.
Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the company.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

Northern Pacific Bonds
May now be converted into desirable lands on that portion of the road now being rapidly settled up, that can soon be sold at such prices as will save holders from any considerable loss. To secure the best selections prompt action is necessary. For full information address the undersigned, care of "The Corbin Banking Company," No. 61 Broadway, New-York, to which he has permission to refer.
J. A. BOWMAN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FOLlowing-named railway companies will be paid at our office on and after Jan. 1, 1876:
LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE.
CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA OLD MORTGAGE.
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO FIRST MORTGAGE.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE.
JAMESTOWN AND FRANKLIN FIRST MORTGAGE.
KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON FIRST MORTGAGE.
KALAMAZOO, ALLEGAN AND GRAND RAPIDS FIRST MORTGAGE.
KALAMAZOO AND SCHOOLCRAFT FIRST MORTGAGE.
SCHOOLCRAFT AND THREE RIVERS FIRST MORTGAGE.
CHASE & ATKINS.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., is this day declared, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. and EXTRA DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on 3d January next.
JAMES TYARANCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.
The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-book will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1876. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings for the six months ending with Dec. 31, 1875, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.
The transfer-books will close at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., and will reopen on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the third day of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.
A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of two and a half per cent., both payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MECHANICS' BANK, ST. Louis, Dec. 31, 1875.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, out of earnings of last six months, payable on 3d January next. The transfer-books will close 24th inst. till that date.
NTHONY LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Hanover Fire Ins Co.
47th DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.
A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
I. REMSEN LANE, *Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.
A dividend of TEN PER CENT., and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., have this day been declared, payable 10th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.
The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Eight per Cent. was declared, payable on and after the 12th inst.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock was declared this day, payable on and after Monday next, the 10th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until that date. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPORIUM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
GEORGE ALGER, President.
HENRY B. MEAD, Secretary.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., Payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.
FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
A dividend of $15 per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after Jan. 3, prox.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (free from taxes,) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10, 1876.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1876.
C. W. FARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 4th January, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE HIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX ( ) per cent., payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 5, 1876.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON the capital stock, also an interest dividend of three and a half per cent. on the reserved fund, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.
FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.
The Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Six per C

FINANCES OF NEW-YORK.

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER FOR 1875

THE RECKLESS OUTLAYS OF THE LAST TEN YEARS—ITEMS OF THE GENERAL FUND DEBT ON SEPT. 30—THE EXPENDITURES OF THE YEAR—TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE STATE.

The annual report of the Controller in relation to the financial affairs of the State, prepared by the late Controller, Nelson K. Hopkins, and transmitted to the Legislature by his successor, Lucius Robinson, is an important document, replete with information regarding the State revenues and expenditures, and containing valuable statistics and suggestions concerning the future financial interests and policy of the commonwealth. It covers the business of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875. In opening his report the Controller says we have reached a period when, with provident frugality, there may be a large reduction of taxation, and expresses the belief that the era of heavy State indebtedness is drawing to a close. Within the past ten years, however, there had been, outside of the constitutional obligatory expenditures, reckless and vast outlays for purposes not indispensable or immediately necessary; the sinking funds were invaded and depleted, the rate of taxation increased, and at the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1866, the debt of the State was as follows, all maturing within twelve years from that date:

Canal debt	$18,248,460 00
General fund debt	5,642,622 22
Bounty debt	27,644,000 00
Total	$51,535,082 22

With this debt of more than fifty millions to be paid within twelve years, the importance of rigid economy in every direction should have been sufficiently apparent. And the duty imposed by the magnitude of imperative obligations was still further enforced by the surrounding conditions and attendant circumstances. We had just emerged from a long and exhausting war; the finances of the country were seriously disordered; the future was altogether uncertain; the return from the general derangement of war to the sound and natural relations of peace was sure to be difficult and laborious. This aggravated condition of large indebtedness and disturbed finance enjoined the paramount duty of prudence and frugality. Yet under the influence of extravagant habits, importunate appeals, and demoralized ideas of public service, the Legislature chose that inopportune time for beginning, with liberal appropriations, various elaborate and elegant public buildings, the ultimate cost of which, if completed according to the original designs, will, it is estimated, be over thirty millions of dollars. The same spirit of prodigality and wastefulness pervaded other fields of legislative action, as well as the management of the canals, and other branches of administration. From 1866 to 1875 the various items of extraordinary appropriations aggregated as follows:

Canals—Extraordinary repairs and new work	$13,210,458
Appraisers' awards, Canal Board, &c	4,119,163
Floating debt	2,295,573
Charities local and sectarian	3,111,253
Public buildings, except normal schools	11,654,794
Quarantine	2,328,832
Bounty debt, interest and premium	41,307,260
Total	$78,027,334

For the same period the State tax aggregated $132,087,048, ascending from $2,517,464 in 1866 to $12,647,218 in 1867, $14,285,976 in 1870, $19,580,882 in 1872, since which year it has averaged $14,000,000 annually. These items of appropriation are all exclusive of the various regular departmental expenditures and appropriations, and reach nearly two-thirds of the amount of the whole State tax. It will be observed that the expenditure for extraordinary repairs and new work upon the canals, amounts, for the ten years, to more than thirteen millions of dollars; beginning at less than half a million in 1866, it rose to the inordinate sum of $3,300,000 in 1870, since which time it has correspondingly declined. The substantial completion of the canal enlargement removes all occasion or pretext for any further continuance of the lavish appropriations which have been made under color of its demands. So, the appropriations which at first may justly have assumed the character of charity, but which were but a cloak for unjustifiable sectarian aid, rapidly advanced to more than a million dollars in 1871. That was the period of the large deficit in the sinking fund which was unwarrantably diverted for such alien purposes. Fortunately this abuse was then arrested, and has since been prohibited by constitutional amendment. Apart from the debts, the other most conspicuous item of the table is the large expenditure for public buildings, which has reached more than eleven million dollars.

It was announced in the Controller's report for 1874 that when the general fund and bounty debts were provided for the State tax could be reduced about $5,000,000. That statement could now be verified, and the amount now in the Treasury, with the tax of the current year due in May next, was about equal to the extinguishment of those debts at maturity. Although recent Legislatures had, like some of their predecessors, made extravagant appropriations, they had, unlike them, authorized a tax sufficient to cover them and to provide for the sinking funds the amount required by law, so that the finances of the State are now in a sound and healthy condition. In consequence of the faithful application of this wholesome rule, the means have been provided since Jan. 1, 1872, for the extinguishment of all of the bounty debt, then unprovided for, viz., $20,260,755 91, save about $700,000. It was pleasing, therefore, for him in his last official act as Controller, in indicating the tax levy, to be able to recommend a reduction. A levy of one-third of a mill would be adequate to meet the deficiency of $705,982 above alluded to; so that while the tax of the year 1875 was six mills, the tax recommended in this report would not exceed three mills, which would make a reduction of over seven million dollars. To effect this reduction it was only necessary that the appropriations should be kept within reasonable and proper limits, and the Controller urged the present Legislature to exercise the utmost firmness and vigilance in this direction.

On the 30th of September, 1874, the total funded debt was $30,199,456 40, classified as follows:

General fund	$3,988,526 40
Contingent	68,000 00
Canal	10,230,430 00
Bounty	15,912,500 00
Total	$30,199,456 40

On the 30th of September, 1875, the total funded debt was $28,328,686 40, classified as follows:

General fund	$3,119,526 40
Contingent	68,000 00
Canal	10,086,660 00
Bounty	15,054,500 00
Total	$28,338,686 40

The actual reduction of the State debt during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, by cancellation of matured stocks, and $858,000 of bounty loan 7s of 1877, purchased for the bounty debt sinking fund during the last fiscal year, was $1,870,770.

The following statement gives the items of the general fund debt on the 30th of September, 1875, and they are presented more in detail in the tables of the appendix accompanying this report:

Astor stock, chapter 302, Laws of 1827, and chapter, 86, Laws of 1832	$561,500 00
Deficiency loans under chapter 216, Laws of 1848	2,368,887 77
Controller's bonds	66,443 76
Indian annuities	122,694 87
Total	$3,119,526 40

The principal of the debt is payable as follows:

On demand	$30,443 76
In 1878	800,000 00
At pleasure	2,258,082 64
Paying interest	$3,088,526 40
Not paying interest	31,000 00
Total	$3,119,526 40

This debt has been diminished during the year by the sum of $869,000. Thirty-one thousand dollars of the debt which became due July 1, 1875, had not been presented for payment at the close of the fiscal year. The funds for its payment were provided, and this sum has ceased to bear interest.

The aggregate of the canal debt on Sept. 30, 1874, was $10,230,430, with an aggregate unapplied balance of Sinking Funds of $1,561,018 99, leaving the real balance unprovided for of $8,669,411 01. On the 30th of September, 1875, the account stood as follows:

Aggregate debt	$10,086,660 00
Aggregate of sinking funds	1,448,345 51
Balance unprovided for	$8,638,314 49

Of the principal of the canal debt contracted under section 3 article 7 of the Constitution the sum of $2,099,000 fell due on the 1st of October, 1874, of which 99,000 was paid from funds in the Treasury, and the remaining $2,000,000 from the proceeds of a loan on the credit of the sinking fund. The further sum of $473,000 fell due Oct. 1, 1875, and was likewise redeemed from proceeds of a deficiency loan. The following is a statement in gross of the canal debt paying interest as it stood on Sept. 30, 1875. The total disbursements on all the canals, in excess of all income in the four years last past, was as follows:

In 1872	$314,373 07
In 1873	176,023 99
In 1874	
In 1875	335,044 95

For the year 1874 there was an excess of income over disbursements amounting to $225,364 44. The total income in excess of disbursements for ordinary repairs only, for the same years, was as follows:

In 1872	$1,070,623 70
In 1873	1,647,561 59
In 1874	1,624,005 37
In 1875	638,268 85

The statement of the General Fund Revenue, as recorded on the books of the Controller's office, shows a deficiency of $733,863 77, but owing to balances due from County Treasurers at the close of the fiscal year, and payments on account of the appropriations of 1875, included in the tax payable in 1876, the apparent deficiency of $733,863 77 does not represent the true state of the fund at the date indicated. The following supplementary statement gives the correct result, and shows a surplus of $108,768 02:

Deficiency of the revenue Sept. 30, 1875, as appears in preceding table		$733,863 77
Add balances of 1874 appropriations, unpaid and in force Sept. 30, 1875		397,483 61
Total		$1,131,347 38
To offset this apparent deficiency of $1,131,347 38, there was unpaid balances due from County Treasurers Sept. 30, 1875, on account of the tax of 1874, of	$257,159 58	
Also, amount paid on account of 1875 appropriations, included in the tax levy of that year, but not payable until April and May, 1876	982,955 82	$1,240,115 40
Surplus, Sept. 30, 1875		$108,768 02

The expenditures from the public Treasury during the last fiscal year for educational purposes, amounted to $3,312,814 07, of which $2,711,634 84 were the proceeds of a direct tax of 1¼ mills for common schools. The expenditures for the same period for the support of asylums and hospitals for the deaf, blind, insane, and idiotic, were $375,900 43. These items do not, however, include the large sums appropriated for building purposes for this class of institutions. The State Asylums for the Insane had appropriated for their needs, for building purposes, and there were paid out for that object, $4,945,787 23. They contained last year, 1,872 patients, against 1,719 in 1874.

There has been paid from the Treasury for the construction of the new Capitol, during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, viz.:

Advances to Commissioners, &c	$1,392,112 08
Interest on award for land	600 00
Total	$1,392,712 08

Of the above advances, amounting to $1,392,112 08, the sum of $800,000 was for expenditures in the Summer and Fall of 1874, but not paid until after Oct. 1, 1874.

The total amount paid from the State Treasury for the new Capitol to Dec. 18, 1875, including the purchase of lands, is $6,785,900 33.

STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA.

The amount paid during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, on this account is $258,306 92, and the total amount to that date is $720,117 98. The expenses necessarily attendant upon the completion of the projected public buildings of the State, in pursuance of their present plans, must, for some years, constitute one of our most considerable public outlays. The subject, therefore, demands the earnest attention of the Legislature, with a view to the establishment of the most economical, efficient, and uniform system for their superintendence and management.

The following statement shows the expenditures and earnings of each of the various State prisons for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875:

	Advances from the Treasury.	Received from Earnings.	Excess of Expenditures.
Auburn	$208,719 35	$76,935 62	$131,783 73
Clinton	328,638 13	133,446 25	195,191 88
Sing Sing	341,826 20	158,596 64	183,229 56
Miscellaneous	35,344 50	....	35,344 50
Total	$914,528 18	$368,978 51	$545,549 67

The number confined in these prisons in 1875 was 3,431, against 3,060 in 1874 and 3,025 in 1873. The Controller makes many suggestions with reference to a reformation of the management of the State prisons, one of which looks to the abolishment of the office of State Prison Inspector. After treating briefly of the salt revenues, public printing, trust funds, school fund, and literature fund, the Controller next considers the United States deposit fund. $50,000 of the capital of which has been invested in United States five per cent. registered bonds of 1881 during the past year. The Controller gives the history of this fund, which amounts to over four million dollars, and the legislative action taken, as well as that recommended by him, at various times. The total loss and expense to this fund within the last twenty years amounts to between six hundred thousand and seven hundred thousand dollars, and his experience leads him to the belief that when all the mortgages are ultimately foreclosed, the losses and expenses will exceed half the original investment.

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into and payments from the Treasury on account of all the funds, except the canal and free school fund, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875, were as follows:

Receipts	$21,900,418 16
Payments	17,614,619 97
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30	$4,285,798 19

The Controller concludes by addressing himself at some length to the Legislature on the subject of taxation, and says the good work of the State Assessors has brought up the aggregate valuation of the property of the State about three hundred million dollars during the past two years. The payment of State tax, semi-annually, by the County Treasurers has been made with great general promptness.

WEALTH OF THE STATE.

The following table shows the assessed valuation of the real and personal property, the rate of taxation for State purposes, and the amount of tax of each year from 1859 to 1875, both inclusive, 1859 being the year in which the State Board of Equalization was organized and began its labors:

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Aggregate Equalized Valuation.	Rate of State tax in mills on each dollar of Valuation.	State tax levied, including school tax.
1859	$1,097,564,524	$307,340,155	$1,404,913,679	2½	$3,512,284 26
1860	....	....	1,419,297,520	3 5-6	5,440,640 48
1861	....	....	1,441,767,430	3⅞	5,586,848 79
1862	....	....	1,449,303,948	4¾	6,884,193 75
1863	....	....	1,454,454,817	5	7,272,274 08
1864	1,161,750,000	339,249,877	1,500,999,877	5¼	7,880,249 35
1865	1,158,327,371	392,552,314	1,550,879,685	4 53-80	7,230,976 53
1866	1,196,403,416	334,826,220	1,531,229,636	5 9-16	8,517,464 85
1867	1,237,703,092	436,404,633	1,664,107,725	7 3-5	12,647,218 71
1868	1,327,403,886	438,685,254	1,766,089,140	5 4-5	10,243,317 01
1869	1,418,132,855	441,987,915	1,860,120,770	5⅝	10,463,179 33
1870	1,532,720,907	434,280,278	1,967,001,185	7 41-156	14,285,976 55
1871	1,599,930,166	452,607,732	2,052,537,898	5 79-120	11,613,943 61
1872	1,644,379,410	447,248,035	2,088,627,445	9⅜	19,580,882 30
1873	1,692,523,071	437,102,315	2,129,626,386	6 95-100	14,800,903 38
1874	1,750,698,918	413,608,955	2,169,307,873	7¼	15,727,482 09
1875	1,960,352,703	407,427,399	2,367,780,102	6	14,206,689 61

Population of the State in 1860	3,88 ,735
Population of the State in 186	3,831,777
Population of the State in 1870	4,382,759
Population of the State in 1875	4,705,208

TAXES.

In 1865 the State tax was	$7,23 ,976 53
In 1875 the State tax was	14,206,680 61
In 1865 the taxes for all purposes known to this office amounted to	45,961,440 62
In 1875 the taxes for all purposes known to this office amounted to	56,926,370 69
The gross valuation of taxable property in 1865 was	$1,550,879,685 00
The gross valuation in 1875 was	2,367,780,102 00
Increase in ten years	$816,900,417 00
Increase of valuation of 1875 over 1874	$198,472,2 9 00

The returns of the various counties received at the Controller's office indicate that the aggregate valuation of real and personal property will exceed $2,500,000,000, and he expresses the belief that on this valuation the reduced tax of one mill for schools will produce a larger sum in revenue than was raised by one and a quarter mills in 1870. He closes his report as follows: The tax for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, was seven and a quarter mills. In my last report I recommended for the current fiscal year, exclusive of extraordinary work on the canals and the public buildings, a tax of five mills. The provision for these and other objects carried it up to six mills. It is now possible, as has already been shown, including the new Capitol and excluding the canals, to reduce the tax to three mills. Such a reduction, relieving the people of over seven million dollars of a tax in a single year, will mark the entrance of the State upon a new period of greatly diminished public burden, and will be worthy of the highest ambition of any legislators. No other duty of the people's representatives can be so vital as the realization of this great possibility.

A BOLD STREET ROBBERY.

At a late hour on Tuesday night, while Mr. Nicholas Meyer, of No. 207 Avenue A, was passing through Twenty-third street on his way to his home and when between First avenue and Avenue A, he was assaulted by three ruffians, who knocked him down, and, while he was lying on the sidewalk, robbed him of his gold watch and chain with Maltese cross attached, valued at $250, his pocket-book, containing $32, and an amethyst ring, valued at $50, with which they succeeded in making their escape. No clue to the footpads has been obtained by the Police. Several days ago Joseph Schimp, a German tailor, residing in One Hundred and Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was called upon by four of his fellow-countrymen, who induced him to purchase from them two gold watches and chains, which they represented to be gold, for $250. Yesterday, on examining the watches, he found them to be oroide, valued at $25. The Police are searching for the swindlers.

A MASONIC INSTALLATION.

The members of York Lodge, No. 197, F. and A. M., assembled in full force on Tuesday evening at their place of meeting, Livingston Room, Masonic Temple, to install the officers elected and appointed for 1876. The ancient installation ceremonies of the Masonic order were conducted in a very impressive manner by Brother William Scott, Master of the lodge in 1875, assisted by Worshipful Master Gardner, a visitor. The names of the officers installed are as follows: Edwin A. Quick, M.; Robert Wharton, S. W.; John G. Bogert, J. W.; William Scott, Treasurer; George W. Herrick, Jr., Secretary; Thomas Patterson, S. D.; F. G. Minshall, J. D.; John Wallace, Sr. M. of C.; Louis W. Walton, Jr. M. of C.; John G. Bogert, Thomas Keating, and William W. Stout, Trustees; James H. Anderson and James R. Hewitt, Stewards; John Fowler, James H. Monckton, and Charles F. Marsh, Financial Committee; Adolphus Andreas, Chaplain; Joseph De Shay, Marshal; George W. Brown, Organist; George H. Bloomer, Tiler. The Chaplain of the lodge, Adolphus Andreas, is one of the oldest Masons in the State. He is about seventy-five years of age, and was one of the founders of York Lodge in 1824.

POLICY OF THE POLICE BOARD.

THE SUPERINTENDENT AND INSPECTORS INSTRUCTED AS TO THEIR DUTIES—ADDRESS OF COMMISSIONER SMITH—CITIZENS' CLOTHES TO BE PUT ON WORTHLESS CAPTAINS.

Superintendent Walling and Inspectors Dilks, McDermott, Thorne, and Speight were summoned yesterday morning to the room of President Smith, where they found all the Police Commissioners assembled. Gen. Smith defined the policy of the board, and instructed the Superintendent and Inspectors as to what would be expected from them in future. The Inspectors were informed that they would be held to a strict accountability for the preservation of the peace, the security of persons and property, and the proper and impartial enforcement of law and the rules and regulations of the department within their respective districts. The rules of the department must be enforced to the very letter; all orders would be received by them from the Superintendent only, and whatever orders the board had to give would be given through the Superintendent. The Inspectors were also directed to call the attention of the Captains and Sergeants to the necessity of making a more strict inspection of the patrolmen when they leave the stations for patrol duty, and to see that their uniforms are in proper condition and that the men are cleanly in their person. Superintendent Walling was also informed, in the presence of the Inspectors, that the board would hold him strictly accountable for the good conduct of his subordinates, and that he would receive orders only from the Board of Police, and not from individual Commissioners, as had been the case in certain instances heretofore. In course of his remarks Gen. Smith said:

"The board as a body is determined on settling the question of responsibility between members of the force and the board. The Superintendent will be held responsible for the conduct of the Inspectors, who, in turn, will be held responsible for the men in their different districts. No one need fear doing his duty, as the board will fully support every officer in doing so and in enforcing the rules of the department." The General went on to say that he wished the Superintendent and Inspectors to understand by the presence of the Commissioners that they indorsed what he was about to say—namely, "That, no matter what might have transpired in the conduct of the department by former boards, no private instructions would be given or tolerated by any member of the board to the Superintendent or Inspectors, but that every order would be in accordance with the new rule, which makes it necessary for all orders to emanate from the board to the Superintendent, from the Superintendent to the Inspectors, and from them to the Captains or other members of their commands. There are many worthless Captains in the force, and it is your duty to make them good ones or to put citizens' clothes on them as soon as possible."

HOW THE TRIALS ARE TO BE CONDUCTED.

President Smith presided at the trials of delinquent policemen yesterday. The calendar was a long one, and the court-room was crowded by the complainants, defendants, and witnesses. Among those present were several Captains, Sergeants, and Roundsmen. President Smith, after taking his seat, made the following brief address:

"I wish to make some remarks to the members of the Police force, for the benefit of those here as well as your comrades. In our organization of the Board of Police it has fallen to my lot, for a time at least, to take the trials in the court-room. It is done partly in order that the judgments which may be awarded may be arrived at with more uniformity and more of justice to a certain extent than where there have been four dealing with different ideas of the judgments belonging to certain offenses. In taking this on myself I want to say for myself, and also for the other Commissioners, that it is proper to give you all fair notice that the trials of to-day will be conducted and the awards will be upon the principles which have been guiding the Commissioners heretofore. Hereafter it is proposed in some way or other to have fewer complaints against the policemen, and to do that we shall try what merit there will be in a leniency in dealing with these offenders of the various grades. To the officers whose duty it is to make these complaints I would say, and I want it to be fully understood, first, that all complaints that they make will have to be thoroughly proved, and they will be required to substantiate in court the charges which they make. I shall expect that no case will come before me in which it shall be shown that an officer is followed or persecuted, and a charge falsely or improperly made against him. I shall expect also, and I will always take it into consideration in the awards, that the men who come forward, and who choose to take the oath in testifying in their own defense, shall be guided by the obligations of the oath, and shall not depart from the truth. I shall have one punishment for those who show through their testimony that it is given to defeat justice without regard to the truth, and I shall have another for those who regard it. I shall also remember those who see fit to come here, and against whom under oath it shall be proved that they have done so for the purpose of shielding a comrade or any one in trouble, or for the purpose of injuring anyone."

The cases on the calendar were then called up, and were found to consist chiefly of infractions of discipline, violations of the rules, and neglect of duty. There was only one serious case, that of an officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct charged with intoxication.

CONFLICT WITH POLICE JUSTICES.

Police Justice Otterbourg called on the Police Commissioners yesterday, in relation to the dispute which has arisen between himself and Sergt. S. B. Smith, the officer in command of the Police force detailed at the Essex Market Police Court, in respect to the serving of warrants issued from that court. Judge Otterbourg and his associate, Judge Kasmire, hold that they have the right to control the serving of warrants issued by them so far as to designate the officer to serve the warrant and at what time the same shall be executed. Sergt. Smith, on the contrary, holds that, under general order No. 132 of the Police Department, all warrants issued by the magistrate are to be handed to him and by him placed in the hands of such officers as he may designate for service. The magistrate, in the exercise of what he believes to be his right, one day last week handed Officer Niven, of the Court Squad, a warrant for immediate service, when Sergt. Smith interfered and ordered the officer not to serve the warrant, and to do so would of course, render him liable to a charge of disobedience of orders. In this dilemma Officer Niven returned the warrant to the magistrate, who thereupon ordered the officer and the Sergeant both out of the court-room, and directed them not to enter the court until they had made up their minds to obey the magistrate. Yesterday morning, when Sergt. Smith and his officer arrived, they found the doors of the court-room closed against them, and the magistrate informed them that in future he would call upon the Sheriff of the County to furnish officers to serve his warrants. Justice Otterbourg appeared before the Police Commissioners and presented a long communication protesting on behalf of Justice Kasmire and himself against the stand taken by Sergt. Smith in the matter, and demanding that the board take official cognizance of his action. He said that he for one did not intend to put up with the dictation of the board or its officers in relation to the business of his court, and, as the court officers were not allowed to take orders from him he had closed the Sergeants' room and turned the officers out of the place.

The communication was referred to the counsel of the board.

A CAR-BUILDER'S EMBARRASSMENT.

The firm of John Stephenson & Co., car-builders, at No. 47 East Twenty-seventh street, are temporarily embarrassed and have been compelled to ask an extension from their creditors. The liabilities amount to about $180,000, while their assets are estimated at $700,000. The principal portion of the assets, however, consists of real estate which is not available now. Besides the large factory in Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, Mr. Stephenson owns several houses and a lumber-yard in this City, and considerable real estate in Westchester County. Business has been very dull during the past season, yet the firm have kept their workmen on three-quarter time, rather than discharge them, and this has been a heavy drain on the firm. Nearly all the creditors readily signed the extension, and the business will be continued as usual. The firm has just received an order for fifty cars, from Berlin, Prussia, and another order for seventy cars for St. Petersburg, Russia, and if the terms can be agreed upon the firm will have money in a very short time. The firm has no indebtedness in foreign countries.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

The Park Commissioners were waited on yesterday by a committee of property-owners from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, who desired to consult with the board in reference to the repairing of the district roads throughout the present year. Last year, owing to a limited appropriation for this purpose, the department was compelled to neglect the roads to a great extent; this year the sum allotted is $10,000 less, or $40,000 in all. From the fact that the department is responsible for the repairing of 136 miles of roads, this amount is regarded as entirely inadequate, and the citizens of the district are consequently in a state of trepidation at the prospect of having their property injured by the neglect to the roads.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Catherine Kinney, of No. 120 Mulberry street, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the effects of laudanum, taken with suicidal intent.

The Fire Marshal reported yesterday to the Fire Commissioners that the total number of fires during the month of December was 139, and the estimated losses $361,936.

Matthew Eagle, aged seventy, while insane, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor at his residence, No. 427 West Fifty-third street.

The steam-ship Parthia, for Queenstown and Liverpool, took out yesterday 60,136 letters and thirteen bags of papers, the largest mail ever taken from this port by a single steamer.

For the quarter ending Dec. 30, 1875, $789,905 50 in postage stamps were sold at the Post Office in this City. This sale is larger, by over $30,000, than any previously taken in at the office in this City.

At the Russo-Greek Chapel, Second avenue, near Fiftieth street, Christmas will, according to the old chronology, will be celebrated to-day at 11 o'clock A. M. The service will be conducted in the English language by Rev. Father Bjerring.

Edward Henry Andrew, aged forty-three, a clerk in the employ of Caswell, Hazard & Co., druggists, of Broadway and Twenty-fourth street, died yesterday from the effects of an overdose of chloral. He had been in the habit of taking the drug as a relief from insomnia.

While Patrick McGovern, of Fourth avenue and Thirty-first street, was passing the corner of Second avenue and Thirtieth street, he was assaulted by a stranger, who struck him on the head with a slung-shot, inflicting a severe scalp-wound. His assailant escaped.

Mrs. Lizzie Hines, aged nineteen, of No. 150 South Fifth avenue, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by swallowing a quantity of phosphorus. She was attended by Police Surgeon Cook, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. It is asserted that she was driven to the act by ill-treatment at the hands of her husband.

The result of an improved dietary and a more liberal system of discipline, adopted about three months ago in behalf of the inmates of the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island, has been, according to a report of Dr. MacDonald, the Medical Superintendent, a very perceptible decrease in the death rate of the institution. The first month after the establishment of the new system of treatment the mortality fell off from fourteen to ten; the next month it was eight, and last month only four deaths occurred.

The Treasurer of the Fire Department submitted yesterday the subjoined statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Firemen's Life Insurance and Relief Funds during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1875: The Life Insurance Fund account stands as follows: Balance on hand Sept. 30, $3,275; assessments for the quarter, $2,230; paid to widow of William H. Nash, $1,000; paid to widow of William Hughes, $1,000; paid to widow of Philip Maus, $1,000; paid to widow of Morris Stack, $1,000; balance on hand, Dec. 31, $1,505. The Relief Fund account is as follows: Balance on hand Sept. 30, $208,250 29; receipts during quarter, $8,147 64; expense account, $183 62; pension account, $720 01; total disbursements, $903 63; balance on hand Dec. 31, $215,494 30.

BROOKLYN.

Corporation Counsel De Witt has received notice from 105 property-owners of their intention to discontinue suits brought against the city to vacate assessments.

Gen. Henry W. Slocum yesterday qualified as President of the Board of Public Works. His sureties, Nicholas Wyckoff and William Marshall, gave bonds in $10,000.

Frank Oliver was sent to Raymond Street Jail yesterday by United States Commissioner Winslow to await examination on a charge of attempting to entice a seaman named Merwin to desert from the United States ship Colorado.

Mr. Rost, the proprietor of a sausage factory at the corner of Raymond and Tillary streets, was arrested yesterday on a charge of bringing a load of putrid meat into his place of business. Justice Walsh discharged Mr. Rost on his own recognizance, until the charge is investigated.

Mr. William H. Muldoon, Property Clerk to the Police Department, makes the following report of the property recovered by the Police during the month of December: Value of property received, $6,964 65; value of property delivered, $1,035 67; value of property on hand, $5,928 98.

A verdict for $3,250 was recovered yesterday in Part II. of the City Court, by John Victory, against Henry J. Baker. The suit was for the loss of the plaintiff's son, who was scalded to death by falling into a vat at the chemical works of the defendant, and the amount of damages asked for was $5,000.

In answer to a request made by the City Clerk Corporation Counsel De Witt yesterday gave an opinion declaring the appointments of the City Clerk's subordinates by the Board of Aldermen illegal. According to the opinion Mr. Bishop, and not the Board of Aldermen, has the legal power to appoint his subordinates.

Fifteen men were sworn in as members of the Brooklyn Police force yesterday, and others will be appointed in a few days. The Commissioners claim that they have the power under the charter to increase the force to 500 men. It was rumored yesterday that important changes will soon be made in the Central Office Detective Squad.

Ex-Commissioners Powell, Ferguson, and Willis, of the Charity Board, who were convicted of malfeasance in office, but whose conviction was subsequently reversed, are about to commence suits against the Kings County Board of Supervisors to recover the salary claimed to be due them from the date of their conviction and expulsion from office to the time the several terms for which they had been elected expired.

The Police yesterday found the proprietor of a gun shop who says that he sold to Mr. John Johnson, a week ago, the pistol which was found beside the latter when he was discovered lying on the sidewalk near his own house shot through the left side on Monday morning. The Police refuse to give the name of the gunsmith, but they say he has fully identified Mr. Johnson, and that now they have no doubt as to the nature of the case. They believe that Johnson, who is likely to recover, attempted to commit suicide.

Before Justice Pratt and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday George Watts, a Jersey City coal dealer, commenced a suit for libel, laying his damages at $100,000, against Z. K. Pangborn, the editor of the Jersey City *Journal*, and also against the proprietors of that paper. The plaintiff claims that in consequence of attacks made on him by the defendants his credit has been impaired and he has failed in business. The litigation between the parties has been going on for some time, and the facts in the present suit have already been published. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Common Council have appointed Jacob L. Sutphin as City Clerk. The filling of the other offices under the control of the board was laid over.

According to the report of the Superintendent of the Newark City Home, there are sixty-one children in the institution. Of the $15,000 appropriated for the expenses of 1875, $11,000 has been expended.

The jury in the case of Charles Ellmore, who was killed at the Greene street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, on Christmas night, returned a verdict censuring the company for not having proper safeguards at the crossings.

John Weaver, of No. 64 Broome street, Newark, while hunting in the vicinity of Irvington yesterday, was seriously injured by the accidental discharge of his gun. Amputation of his left arm was found necessary, and it is feared the injury will prove fatal.

The Board of Directors of the Newark German Hospital have elected the following officers for the year 1876: Christian Miller, President; F. A. Tranat, Vice President; E. Berla, Secretary; John U. Guenther, Financial Secretary; John Reitz, Treasurer.

Mr. Henderson, a contractor, who graded a section of the Monticello Railway through the mountain near Greenwood Lake, N. J., for which he claims there is $30,000 due him, has put a gang of armed men in the rock cut, and will not allow the present owners to take possession to complete the grading until he is paid. An armed collision is feared.

At a meeting of the Hudson County Board of Health, held Tuesday afternoon, the Committee on Epidemics reported nine cases of small-pox. But one of the cases is located in Hoboken. Complaint was made that there are in School No. 7, Jersey City, over 300 children whose health is in constant danger from improper drainage.

Ten years ago Thomas O'Brien and his wife were about to sail from Jersey City to Cuba, when, in the prevailing confusion, their seven-year-old son wandered from them and was lost. Two weeks ago a stalwart boy appeared at the house of the O'Brien's, who have since returned to Jersey City, and said he was their long lost son. Father and mother recognized him at once. He stated that he had been enticed away by promises of candy by a man who had afterward put him at work on a farm in Ohio.

A lady named Van Dyke, living on First street, near Monmouth, Jersey City, having been served with a summons in ejectment from Justice Corrigan for non-payment of rent, appeared before the Justice and stated that her rent had never been demanded and that the suit is instigated by spite, because she had taken the part of a young niece of Mr. Burke, the landlord. She claims that Burke and his wife have been conspiring to get the niece out of the way in order that they may secure possession of a legacy of $1,700 payable to the girl when she becomes of age.

A year ago four men engaged on the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel through Bergen Hill, were precipitated, by the breaking of the rope attached to the bucket in which they were being raised out of shaft No. 5, to the bottom of the shaft and instantly killed. Mrs. Mary Burns, the widow of one of the unfortunate men brought suit against the railroad company to recover damages sustained by the death of her husband, the damages being laid at $5,000. The case was tried before Judge Knapp in the Hudson County Circuit, begining on Monday. Yesterday the jury returned a verdict in favor of Mrs. Burns for $1,000. The case is regarded as a test case.

THE INFANT ASYLUM BALL.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS—CONDITION OF THE ASYLUM AND ITS NEEDS.

The final arrangements for the Infant Asylum Ball at the Academy of Music are progressing with reasonable dispatch, and in spite of the cry of "hard times" the lady managers have experienced but little difficulty in disposing of the limited number of tickets it was proposed to issue. It is understood that Gov. Tilden has accepted an invitation to act as presiding officer. Mr. John Bigelow, Secretary of State, will fill the position of Vice President. Grafulla's band will furnish the music for promenading, while Bernstein's famous orchestra will perform the dance music, among which will be some of Strauss' recent waltzes. The boxes have nearly all been taken. To carry out the programme, Mr. Theodore Moss, the veteran Treasurer of Wallack's, has volunteered to superintend the arrangements, as he has done for several years past. Delmonico will in person superintend the arrangements for an elaborate supper. According to the report for the year there are in the neighborhood of three hundred women in the Asylum, besides a large infant dependency, numbering fully as many. The maintenance of two houses of reception in Clinton Place and another in Sixty-third street is indispensable. The latter building has been found to be too small, and a new wing has been added. Even now the managers find the accommodations for patients none too ample. Besides these, necessary adjuncts there is a country home at Flushing, which is crowded with patients, and additional accommodations have been found necessary, and are contemplated during the present season. The asylum not only shelters the infants but the mothers as well; the latter are detained as nurses for six months, during the last three of which salaries are paid them. No mother is permitted to leave the asylum until a situation has been procured for her, and an opportunity thus afforded to the unfortunate woman to lead an industrious and sober life.

LADIES WHO ARE NURSING Often have trouble with gathered breasts. The relief obtained from the use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in such cases is astonishing. Twenty-five cents.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Bradhurst, W. H. Bradley, Mrs. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Field and two children, A. Freeman, A. Horrick, S. L. Isaacs, Prof. S. W. Johnson, Miss S. Latimer, J. Philip, W. Philip, George Priddes, Major Robinson, Mr. Schedler, Mr. St. George, M. J. Strain, J. F. Thompson, E. Wallach, Mrs. Charlotte A. Weber, Mr. Wells.

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—J. Stroud, Miss Agnes Morrisson, Miss Morrisson, Miss Carrie Edwards, W. N. Coler, Mr. O'Hara, Frank A. Dennis, J. A. Sheffield, E. P. Bovill, Rev. Philip Sheridan, W. B. Keys, Mrs. W. B. Keys, D. Shoebridge, A. Dyson, Miss C. Dyson, A. Stowell, Col. W. H. Cheesebrough, Mrs. W. H. Cheesebrough, W. H. Devins, Mr. Cox, George S. Taft, S. J. Jackson, George Adam, George W. Cook.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:24 | Sun sets....4:49 | Moon sets..2:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:19 | Gov. Island..3:08 | Hell Gate....4:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Imbro, (Br.,) Wight, Norfolk, Va., J. S. Tucker; Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Elizabeth, Clark, Baltimore via South Amboy and Camden, N. J., Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Jane Law, (Br.,) Mitchell, Liverpool, Eng., J. S. Tucker.

Bark Annie Bragington, (Br.,) Smith, Shanghai, China, R. N. Cameron & Co.

Brigs Rising Sun, Griffing, Bridgetown Bar, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Ella, (Br.,) Como, St. John's, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; John Mason, Vorter, Jamaica, Hayti, and a market, Mason & Watts; Curacoa, (Br.,) Faulkner, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Sons.

Schrs. Amanda Willey, Willey, Woodstock Mills, Fla., Parsons & Loud; Madison Holmes, Bayles, St. Augustine, Fla., Van Brunt & Bro.; Millie Bowers, Stackpole, Matanzas, Cuba, James W. Elwell & Co.; Maggie Abbott, Abbott, Para, Braz., Burdett & Pond; Polater, Jackson, Providence, R. I., H. W. Jackson; Phœbe Elizabeth, Mapes, New-Haven, Conn., Cartwright & Doyle; Austin, (Br.,) Crowell, New-Orleans, La., Boyd & Hincken.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Gellert, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg Dec. 19, and Havre 25th, with mdse. and 26 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had good weather the first part of passage; then westerly and stormy winds, with high sea; Dec. 27, lat. 49 44, lon. 16 36, passed a British ship bound E., showing signal letters L D F C; 31st, lat. 46 45, lon. 40 55, passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Alexandria, (Br.,) Henderson, Glasgow Oct. 30, Lisbon Nov. 6, Gibraltar 9th, Almeria 11th, Palermo 15th, Messina 16th, Catania 19th, Trieste 28th, Catacolo Dec. 3, Patras 4th, Messina 7th, Palermo 10th, Gibraltar 17th, and St. Malo 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam Dec. 14 and Plymouth 18th, with mdse. and 20 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly gales and high sea during the first week; Dec. 25, evening, encountered a heavy gale, shipped a heavy sea on deck, carrying away two life-boats and doing other slight damage.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Phillips, New-Orleans Dec. 18, Tampico 21st, Tuspan 22d, Vera Cruz 25ht, Campeache 27th, Progreso 29th, and Havana Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Albermarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans Dec. 30, and S. W. Pass 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam-ship Brashear, Forbes, New-Orleans Dec. 28, and S. W. Pass 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney.

Ship Great Admiral, (of Boston,) Thompson, Cebu Sept. 15, with sugar and hemp to order; vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Griffin, London Dec. 20, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London, Nov. 16, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Pepita, (Ger.,) Gatjen, Rio Grande Sul 46 ds., with hides, &c., to Oelrichs & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 15, in lon. 39 20.

Bark Chignecto, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Antwerp 44 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Martino, (Ital.,) Giganti, Smyrna 86 ds., with licorice-root to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 25.

Bark Titania, (of Liverpool,) French, Pernambuco 39 ds., with sugar to Bouring & Archibald. Crossed the equator Dec. 15, in lon. 33 05; had strong winds to lat. 30, lon. 71, and from thence light winds and calms.

Bark Jupiter, (Ger.,) Antwerp 38 ds., with iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Theo. Ruger.

Bark Viola, (Norw.,) Rotterdam Nov. 23, in ballast to master. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark W. E. Anderson, Brandt, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Sarah Ellen, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Main, Dublin 34 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Is anchored off Staten Island for orders.

Bark Viator, (Norw.,) Olsen, Bordeaux 51 ds., with wine and brandy to D. St. Amant & Son—vessel to Boelmann, Oerlein & Co.

Brig H. C. Sibley, (of Belfast,) Nichols, Pillau 65 ds., with rags to order—vessel to Gilchrest, White & Co. Nov. 14 during a gale from S. W., in the Downs, slipped both anchors and chains, which were replaced before leaving; Dec. 13, Dennis Heaton, seaman, of Massachusetts, was lost overboard while furling mainsail; Jan. 2, was run into by an unknown steamer in a fog and had part of headgear carried away, steamer was steering S. W.

Brig Avance, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Fecamp Nov. 23, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig Blanco, (of St. John, N. B.,) Foster, Liverpool 70 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Has had heavy weather the entire passage; started cutwater.

Brig Adele McLoon, (of Portland,) Munroe, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Charles R. Flint, Douglas, Port Lemon 25 ds., with cedar to William R. Grace & Co. Had strong head winds to Cape Florida, thence fine weather. Left in port brig Nibre, Derening, hence, disg.; schr. Charles Sawyer, Mincliens, from Brunswick, Ga., to sail Dec. 15 for St. Andrews.

Schr. George W. Anderson, Anderson, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger, Russell & Co.—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Melissa A. Willey, Willey, Fernandina 10 ds., with yellow pine to E. G. Brown—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Maleby, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Richmond, with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Jamestown, Hyer, Richmond.

Schr. Jane Emson, Moore, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edwards, Baltimore.

Schr. Viola May, Dudley, Rockport, with granite to master.

Schr. Erie, Abbott, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ontario, Pettigrew, Providence.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, Leland, Providence.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Heaney, Providence.

Schr. Willie H. Lord, Robbins, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Silas Wright, Hart, New-London.

Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Prentice, New-Haven.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, New-Haven.

Schr. White Rock, Lafferty, Southport.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Parthia, for Liverpool; State of Nevada, for Antwerp; Georgia, for Charleston; Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C.; bark Alex. Keith, for Glasgow.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Sld. Fearless, S. Suppicich, Lake Superior, Chebucto, Expounder, Voyager.

Arr. out on the 1st inst., Firy (probably the Fury) and Josephine.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., Memento, (off Dungeness,) Leone, Aquila, and Bjernaset.

Arr. out on the 4th inst., Svanen, the latter at Belfast; St. Petersburg, Ann Gray, Columbus, Fanny J. McLellan, Wilhelmine, and Johanna.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Nereus, the latter at Liverpool; R. A. Allen, J. M. Riley, Geraldine Paget, Edward McDowell, Mary Pratt, the latter at London; Bertha, Gem, both of Falmouth, and Levanter.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 5.—The Cunard steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston Dec. 25, for Liverpool, arr. at this port at 5 o'clock this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 5.—The steam-ship Pereire, Capt. Danre, of the General Transatlantic Company, from New-York Dec. 25, for Havre, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.—Sld. steamer Indiana, for Philadelphia.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The steamer Switzerland passed Flushing, outward bound, at noon to-day.

THE

Buckingham Hotel

5th Avenue and 50th Street,

Will be Open for the Reception of Guests on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1876.

The location of the Hotel is unsurpassed, being on high ground, with a splendid outlook, near the Central Park, Grand Central Depot, and in close proximity to many of the prominent churches and schools.

In all that appertains to the health, the comfort, and convenience of guests, it is as perfect as the best hygienic skill can make it, and the only hotel in New-York that is heated and ventilated on the most approved plan.

It will be conducted on the European plan, with a cuisine of unsurpassed excellence.

GALE, FULLER & CO., Proprietors.

THE "1211 COLOGNE,"

UNEQUALED BY ANY TOILET WATER, FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC.

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